The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,323 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1891.

HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
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HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.

Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED.
21, Lime Street, London.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
SINGAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
MALWA	3041	500	H. T. Weigholl	10th "
THAMES	4103	800	W. J. Seaton	17th "
ASSAYE	3938	500	W. J. Webber	24th "
CANTON	4300	800	W. H. Worcester	31st "
PERA	3911	800	H. T. Weigholl	7th Feb.
PENINSULAR	5015	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th "
ARCOT	3938	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
MEDINA	4326	800	T. J. Alderton	28th "
PLASSY	3941	500	H. T. Weigholl	7th Mar.
KUTTAYAH	2267	800	W. A. Wheler	14th "
ARCOT	3938	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
BENGAL	1438	280	W. Barratt	28th "
SICILIA	3038	500	H. T. Weigholl	4th Apr.
BOMBAY	3325	700	G. Gadd	11th "
ASSAYE	3938	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
PLASSY	3941	500	H. T. Weigholl	2nd May
PENINSULAR	5015	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
ASSAM	3938	500	W. J. Webber	16th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

The steamers proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, & London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Rail-way fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail Trains, and coupons are issued for places in a Steamer, Class or the special P. and O. Express.

Mails for Europe leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

Cargo-Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Godown, not before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	About 1891.
KHIVA	2908	600	P. Harris	24th Mar
DARO	3014	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons H. P.	Captain.	About 1891.
INDIA	4499 800	W. Barratt	15th Jan.
SKITA	4425 700	G. Gadd	22nd "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves Calcutta and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at Singapore on ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th December 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and MARSEILLES at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, and NAPLES.

Rates to all Ports in Italy: Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 Head, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Steamers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, on Rs. 10 extra, to the extent allowed in the Hand-bill. Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Missionaries.

The following 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE BOMBAY for GENOA:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PARMA and RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1891.
			1st Feb. 1891.
VICEROY OF INDIA	6,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
CASTALIA	6,000	800	10th Mar. 1891

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain SIXTY DAYS RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, by Railway, Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT HALF-REGULAR RATES.

Native servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 75 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
ISARNO	On the 8th January, 1891.

Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Secocd Hoora, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 22nd 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
CHATFIELD	C. Hechtinger	4,000	750	1st Feb. 91.
CAMBRIA	P. Egger	4,000	750	1st Mar. 91

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
FROM BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
FROM or to BRINDISI	Rs. 850	Rs. 450

All rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at greatly Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from or to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and 17th or 18th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
BELLON	L. Lemessich	1,200	650	15th Jan. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ADRIA	G. Mosel	3,800	900	21st Jan. '91

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Agency House, 99, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
January, 1891.

THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising on all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desiring of posting Notices or Advertisements on the Lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest Military Garrison in India, which is comprising over 5,000 British and Native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, occupied by two Regiments and one Battery of Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans.

South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the Residency of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's Regular Army of about 5,000 in number, all covered mostly by the Cantonments a large Civil population. It is manifestly of advantageous to firms to advertise at Stations on the above Railway. The most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDERABAD, BOLARUM, and TANDUR.

Announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

RACE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to secure business on the Notice of the Public, all of the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*, there is no reason why the privilege should not be equally availed of. Advertisers in India looking to the rapid and increasing number of Native Railway Travellers on the two Trunk Lines on Western India.

Merchants, Traders, &c, seeing that they have the advantage of advertising in their own language and find the Publication of the Announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they want their Bills posted, and may advertise for any length of time they may agree on. The charges have been fixed at an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means placed at their disposal of making Announcements known to the public, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Terms on application.

RATES.

For a space measuring 2 feet long and 2 feet broad—Rs. 10 per month. For every additional square foot—Rs. 2 per month.

For a Notice Board, say 4 square feet, will be charged Rs. 30 per month.

Those wishing their business advertised by the thousands of Passengers on one station for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1, by advertising on the Stations of more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. Twelve Stations two-thirds per cent.

Bills will be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and they will be sent by the Lessee to the Stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the Lease terminating, the Lessee will be liable to Rs. 500 for the expense and risk of removing the Bills.

Orders are for long periods.

All orders apply to the Manager of the Press, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 31st December, and

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m., on 3rd January, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on the 4th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jas, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about 20th January.

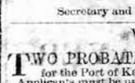
FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 13th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd January 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired. Excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. "BELLAGIO," 2,531 tons, WILL SAIL for the above Ports on the 10th January. Has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Fares moderate.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th December, 1890.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE" containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row. Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

WANTED.

WANTED, an ACCOUNTANT by the Nilgiri Railway Company, Coonoor. A pensioned D. P. W. Man with experience of Railway accounts preferred. Salary Rs. 100 to 180 per month. Apply by letter, enclosing copies of Certificates, which will not be returned, to

PERCY W. WOOLLEY,
Secretary and Agent, Nilgiri Railway Co., Ld.

WANTED.

TWO PROBATIONARY PILOTS required for the Port of Karachi.

Applicants must be under 30 years of age, and in possession of the following documents, viz:—

(a) 1st Mates' Board of Trade Certificate.
(b) Discharge from last Vessel.
(c) Certificate of Sobriety.

They will be subjected to a test for Health, Clearness of Vision, and color blindness.

Full particulars as regards salary, &c., may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

H. S. BLACK,
Captain, I. M.,
Acting Port Officer, Karachi.
Manora, 14th November, 1890.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in lb. and ½ lb. tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATS ESSENCE.

A BOON TO MEN

Wholesale from HERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Vitality, Exhausted Vitality, Nervous Debility, Lack of Energy, &c. Twelve expelling Three renovated Marvellous treatment by local application, the only way to cure without stomach drugging. Medicine cannot fail to be sent in plain wrapper post free upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co. 259, High Holborn, LONDON.

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TREACHER'S CHERRY BRANDY.

MADE from selected Kent Morellas is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported. Cash Rs. 3-0 per bottle and Re. 1-12 per ½ bottle

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CELESTINE.

(LIQUEUR DES MOINES CELESTINS.)
Au Monastere de Mantes, 1376-1889.

THIS Celebrated OLD LIQUEUR, which has been produced at the Monastery for upwards of 500 years, is certainly one of the best, if not the very best, Liqueur made; it has a peculiar delicious flavour of its own, and is considered an admirable digestive.

Price, Rs. 3-10 and Rs. 6-8 per bottle.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RS. 6 WATCH.

GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvern, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' Guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest and coldest bath at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Goonjah of District Munsuff's Court, from Chicacole says:—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. H. V. Chetty, from Ananapur, says:—"Many have already thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Moung H. Myat, of Marine Workshops from Mandalay, says:—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

PRETTY Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt buttons, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Eardrops (all pair), Scarf pins, Scarf rings, Necklets, Brooches, Hair sprays, Spectacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rings, set with scientific Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., at Rs. 1-8-0 per each. V. P. P. Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector from Kandla, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50, and ruby at Rs. 30." Nickel Silver timepiece for Re. 1-4 guaranteed 3 years.

WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co.,
91, Medow Street, opposite Spondy & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by

THACKER and Co., Ld.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for Self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on Application.

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BOMBAY.

NOW READY! NOW READY!!
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SAKHA PRESS DIARY,
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With corresponding Fushe, Samvat, Mahomedan and Bengalee Dates and Tithis of the year 1891.

THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

Opinions of the Press on previous Editions.

Englishman.—It contains a mass of carefully compiled informations, and it is printed on thick glazed paper, on which it is a pleasure to write. It is wonderfully cheap.

Indian Daily News.—It is printed on good paper and neatly bound. Will doubtless soon be an Indian Letts.

Statesman.—Resembles the finish of Letts'.

Indian Mirror.—These Diaries are quite as good and neat as Letts'.

Amrita Bazar Patrika.—One of the best of the kind we have ever received.

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A MASS OF CAREFULLY COMPILED INDIAN INFORMATIONS.

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By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,

Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8-0.

THE ADVENTURES OF
THOMAS BROWN,
By GRIFFIN
Revised by O. BEAMAN, Esq., C. S.

THACKER & CO., LD.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY.—Rs. 4-3 for one year; 2-5 for 6 months; 1-2 for 3 months: Rs. 5 a month in advance, postage extra.

BEERS AND STOUT.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to Quality and Condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Cash Price.	Cash Price.
Per dozen bottles ..... Rs. 5 12	Per dozen half-bottles ..... Rs. 3 14
Per case 4 doz. bottles ..... „ 21 8	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles ..... „ 21 8

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine Bitter Aromatic Flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent Degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

Per dozen bottles..... Rs. 5 12 | Per dozen half-bottles ..... Rs. 3 14

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per dozen bottles, cash..... Rs. 6 0 | Per dozen half-bottles, cash ..... Rs. 4 0

	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash ...	Rs. 5 14	Rs. 3 14
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons...	„ 5 14	„ 3 14
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash ...	„ 6 0	„ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.

MILLINERY,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
RIBBONS, LACES,
DRESS MATERIALS,
SILKS, VELVETS,
DUST CLOAKS,
JACKETS, BLOUSES,
TEA GOWNS,
COSTUMES, JUPONS,
SUNSHADES,
HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS,
CORSETS,
UNDERCLOTHING,
GLOVES & MITTENS,
DRESSMAKING,
FAMILY MOURNING.

Have the Pleasure to inform their CONSTITUENTS of the Arrival of their

NEW GOODS

for the SEASON, personally chosen with Good Taste by their MANAGER from the Leading Centres of Fashion in LONDON and PARIS.

Every effort has been made to select the most Fashionable Productions at specially Advantageous Prices for Cash, and all DEPARTMENTS are now abundantly Stocked with GOODS they can with confidence RECOMMEND.

THE NEWEST
MILLINERY FASHIONS

Direct Importations from PARIS and BERLIN.

HATS & BONNETS
Trimmed and Untrimmed.
EVERY VARIETY OF
FRENCH & ENGLISH MILLINERY.

THE UTMOST CARE TAKEN TO MEET THE SPECIAL AND VARIED REQUIREMENTS OF PATRONS.

WEDDING & MOURNING ORDERS
executed with the utmost Promptitude.

AN UNPRECEDENTED DISPLAY OF

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

WOOLLEN FABRICS, SILKS,
VELVETS, &c.
In a choice Variety of Art Colorings and Latest Designs.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
UNDER SKILLED MANAGEMENT.

Only Competent Hands employed. The efficient Supervision provided ensures the fullest Care and Attention to the Execution of all Orders. Charges Moderate.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BRIDLES,
BREAST PLATES, MARTINGALES, HEAD COLLARS, GIRTHS, STIRRUPS, LAMPS, IRONS AND LEATHERS.

HORSE CLOTHING.

BOXWOOD MEASURING STANDARDS.
VETERINARY SURGEON'S APPARATUS, PATENT CLIPPERS, AND HORSE TAIL SHEARS.
LEATHER AND FELT NUMDAHS, BODY ROLLERS, SURCINGLES, KNEE CAPS, AND SADDLE CLOTHS.

WHIPS
FOR RIDING, DRIVING AND HUNTING.

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.
NEW REGULATION SADDLES
FOR
INFANTRY MOUNTED OFFICERS.
SWORD BELTS WITH BRACES AND SABRETACHES, SWORD KNOTS, AND SPURS.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

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PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DRUNKENBROD SCHNAPPS OOMRIGAR, Sub-Agents.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

FOR THE
"'XMAS & NEW YEAR FESTIVITIES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.

ARE showing (in addition to their splendid Stock of Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, &c.,) a Grand Assortment of inexpensive Silver Novelties, both Useful and Ornamental, which are eminently suitable for those who may contemplate the Gift of a 'Xmas or New Year's Token to their Friends or Acquaintances.

The Prices will be found VERY LOW and REASONABLE, while the fine Quality of their Stock is proverbial.

Silver CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in Plain, Fluted, Chased, Oxydised, &c., from Rs. 25.

Silver MATCH BOXES, Plain, Chased, Enamelled, Fluted, from Rs. 7.

Silver CIGAR and CIGARETTE HOLDERS, with Amber Pieces, from Rs. 8.

Silver SOVEREIGN PURSES from Rs. 12 each. A very suitable parting Present to Gentlemen proceeding Home.

Silver, Plain, and Fancy PENCIL CASES, BUTTON HOOKS, TOOTHPICKS, &c., from Rs. 3. upwards, and intended either for Pocket or to wear on Chain.

Silver mounted SCENT and PERFUME BOTTLES from Rs.

Silver SHOE BUCKLES, Cloak Clasps, Waist Clasps, Tiffin Carriers, Paper-knives, Flower Bouquet Holders, from Rs. 3.

Silver BANGLES, BRACELETS, Neckchains, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, &c., in great variety, from Rs. 2.

Silver CHAINS from Rs. 6, for Ladies or Gentlemen.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., also keep a large and varied Stock of the best Quality:—

ARISTONS from Rs. 45 to Rs. 120. They are of very Superior Mechanism and Appearance, and the Price includes 12 Music Discs. Often used for Private Dances, &c.

SYMPHONIUMS from Rs. 65 to Rs. 185, complete, with 12 Music Discs. These are recommended as being strongly made, whilst for Beauty and Sweetness of Tone they are Unrivalled. The cases are Black or Oak Polished.

MUSICAL BOXES from Rs. 35 to Rs. 800. They include Native and European Airs, and are arranged in many Forms with Flute, Drum, Bells, Tattoo, and Singing Bird, &c., Accompaniments. Pocket Musical Boxes from Rs. 10.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MUSICAL BOX AND MECHANICAL SINGING BIRD MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

2nd Jan., 1891. SPECIAL NOTICE.

ASQUITH, LORD & W...
SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS, AN...
HAVE REMOVED INTO...
THE SI...
APOLL...

FOTHERGILL'S...
Positively relieves you from the bad Effects of a H...
Healthy Actions of Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels; and ...
What is Life without Health? for REMEMBER, "...
Price Re. 1-8 ...

(HEALTH AND...

AGENTS:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; Messrs. BEYNON & ... Medicine Vendors.

Send for Notes on the Uses of Madonal, which ...

POPULAR REMEDIES MANU...
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DY...

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete..... Rs. 1-8

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, F. S. MADON & CO., MARKET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY, BROS. & Co., of Londoni.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy Stock," 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per doz. qts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto. 4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Garteiu E. Yrarta, Cadiz, 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Heurtot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 69 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fin D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux. 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Cobleanz, Binghen-am-Rhein. 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts. 2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith, 2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness. 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 46 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT.
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRIA SKATING RINK.

DAY, SATURDAY.

SESSION, 10 to 12 a.m.
SESSION 3 to 6 p.m.
MISSION FREE
Band in Attendance.
Admission 3 As.
8 to 11-30 p.m. Rs. 1.
A TWO MILE RACE.
(OPEN TO ALL.)

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JANUARY,
THE SOUTHERN VARIETY CO.
in one of their
INIMITABLE PERFORMANCES.
WATCH FOR THE PROGRAMME!

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
Of the Popular Entertainers,
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
The Donators of Mirth and Music.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JAN. 3.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
EVERY ITEM OF THE BILL CHANGED.
READ JUST A FEW OF THEM.
THE BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL,
Introducing FLEURY and his Unique Orchestra.
MISS MAY HABGOOD
Will play Grand Paraphrase on Scotch Airs.
MR. T. C. CALLAGHAN,
...ish Ambassador, will introduce a Gleam of Erin's Whimsicalities.
MISS ADA WALKER
...e her beautiful "American Sleigh Bells," the ...ovelty of the St. James's Hall, London.
...HE AMUSING SKETCH,
...FAST AND SLOW,
...LINTON, Messrs. T. HUDSON AND R. NISH,
...SYDNEY COLVILLE,
...le Character Sketch,
...own and her Daughter."
...NELLIE HARLEY,
...URITE SERIO-COMICISMS,
...MONS. PROVO,
...e Entertainment, introducing the ...ous Hands" or "SHADOWGRAPHS"
MISSES B. GERARD & F. ST. CLAIR,
In their Double Song and Dance
"SWEET SIXTEEN."
The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with Hudson's Wrinkle-removing and Button-Shifting Sketch,
THE ARRIVAL OF JUMBO,
THE WONDERFUL BABY ELEPHANT,
Characters by the whole Company.
Admission: Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.
Box Office:—SOUNDY & Co.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price to Second and Back Seats.
Smiling begins, 9 p.m.
THOS. P. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
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BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC.,
MUST BE SENT TO
MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.
BEFORE 2ND & 26TH JANUARY.

ANCHOR LINE.
...AY TO MARSEILLES.
...Tons. Captain. To sail on
...550 J. Laird.....27th Jan.
...HE above Steamer has been ...built specially in view of the ...e Trade, and has every comfort for ...lass Passengers.
...Pool.
...& Co.,
...gents.

...BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, ...plain, ...neat bow, Rs. 8-8. De... ...Beaded, Rs. 10-8.
...VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY ...NIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glas... ...are old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. ...IRD AND CO., Bombay.
...SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks ...le, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of Well ...nds and Quality. Apply to the Godown-keeper ...HAN'S SONS, 71 and 73, Apollo Street.
...SALE.—BALING PRESS with Hy... ...aulic Pumps, &c., complete, by Dobson and Barlow. ... Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER, ...and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna.
...LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection ... of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.
LESSONS are given in Russian, French, and German by Mons Henri. C. SOHN, P.C.T.T.L. Good accent is guaranteed. Pupils are attended at their own residences. For particulars apply to "BONAPARTE," care of this Office.
...TER.
...MITED.
...) ...of the above Com... ...one so, are required on or ...ary, 1891, to send their names ...particulars of their Debts or Claims ...ations of the said Company at their ...io Street, Fort, Bombay.
PESTONJEE S. KHAREGAT,
RUTTENSHAH E. KOHIYAR.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862.....	£309,890	0 0
,, 1885.....	£338,156	0 0
,, 1886.....	£355,939	0 0
,, 1889.....	£1,105,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at DEATH, and Children on very favourable terms.
NEW REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when ASSURED leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	£6,161,503	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£4,392,437	2	2
1879	£4,392,695	15	1	1889	£6,161,503	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Elphinstone Circle.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 2. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!—A Special Consignment just to hand, per ss. As. 12.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 2. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, and from and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 54, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR G. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill in Lanowli Woods. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Optical-Optician, 39, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS with iron axles and brass wheels, with 12 tunes and case complete, Rs. 55, expressly made to suit the Indian Climate. Ordinary ones, Rs. 35.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SILK UMBRELLAS.—Patent Self-opening and closing. The TOURISTE (walking stick combined), Rs. 12. The SANCONSON, Rs. 14.—BROWNE BROTHERS, 25, Parel Road, Byculla.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Address Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates, Mill Labels, &c. Works guaranteed. European finish at rates to suit all.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESHOTANJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

PEARSE'S CAKES for the NEW YEAR. Beautiful Sweets, Bon-Bon, Crackers, &c.—Church, Gate Street, Fort.

GAIETY HOTEL, behind Cathedral, opposite Elphinstone Circle, 4 Airy Rooms and 2 Bath Rooms, on each floor. First class table. Terms moderate. Special terms to permanent Boards. Apply to MANAGER.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.—Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on the Best Site, near the Post Office. Every attention paid to Visitors. Charges moderate. Board and Lodging excellent. Apply MANAGER, Lanowli Hotel, Lanowli.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL.—Built on high ground near Gymkhana, occupies the best of situations. Greatly Reduced Rates during Christmas Holidays, which please note.

RACE VIEW Hotel, MAHABLESHWAR.—The above Hotel is next to Lord Reay Villa, and whilst it is under a first class Management is open only to European Ladies and Gentlemen.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—Three Charming BUNGALOWS on Parel Hill, commanding a splendid view. For rent apply to P. BYRAMJEE, HOUSE AGENT.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

PIANOS.—Upright, Grand, Trichord, Full Compass, rich mellow tone, iron-framed, strong construction and excellent finish. Also a few Piano Organs, worked with a handle. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANJOES, GUITARS, FLUTES, VIOLINS and all Musical Instruments. The largest, best selected and most moderately priced collection in India. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

LESSONS are given in Russian, French, and German by Mons Henri. C. SOHN, P.C.T.T.L. Good accent is guaranteed. Pupils are attended at their own residences. For particulars apply to "BONAPARTE," care of this Office.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is more efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., "Daniel Works, Goltora:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadar, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P.," care of this Office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.
SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.
DR. ROBERTS' ALTERNATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.
SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck: they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change of diet.
SKIN DISEASES. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors Bridport, England.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.,
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had of the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Dockyard, through Registered Post, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on the 13th January, 1891, for the SUPPLY for three years at this Port by contract of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of H. M.'s Indian Marine Vessels at Bombay.
For further particulars see "Bombay Gazette" of the 4th December, 1890, or apply to the undersigned.
J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 3rd December, 1890.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on MONDAY next, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
NOTICE.
WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company.
GILL & CO.
4, Dean Lane, Bombay, 1st January, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.
NOTICE is hereby Given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, has a Registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.
For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CASTOR OIL.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of CASTOR OIL required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of FEBRUARY 1891, estimated at 600 tons.
Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 4 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 7th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen upon application to the undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th December, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT OIL.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT OIL required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of FEBRUARY 1891, estimated at 450 tons.
Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 7th JANUARY next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen upon application to the undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th December, 1890.

PERAK GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
TENDERS are invited for the construction and subsequent maintenance for 12 months of a LINE of METRE GAUGE RAILWAY from the Port of Telok Anson on the Perak River to Tapah, a distance of about 24 miles.
Plants and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Secretary to the Government at Perak at Taiping, and the Government Engineer for Railways at Telok Anson during the usual office hours.
Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tapah Railway" should be sent in to the Secretary to the Government of Perak at Taiping not later than the 1st February, 1891.
W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to the Government of Perak.
Taiping, 4th November, 1890.

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "Trustee, Executor and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of DONALD KENNEDY MACLEAN, formerly of Bombay Agent of the Broach Branch of the Bank of Bombay, but late of No. 29 Speedwell Road, Edgbaston, in the City of Birmingham, England, European deceased, (who died at No. 29, Speedwell Road aforesaid on or about the 27th day of February 1890, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will annexed of whose property and credits were on the 16th day of December, 1890, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN of Bombay, Attorneys of the said Court and the constituted Attorneys of MORAY GORDON MACLEAN, the sole Executor named in the said Will, for his use and benefit, and limited until he shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to him to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN on their behalf at their office No. 2, Green street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims (if any) against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 3rd day of February 1891, as after that date the said AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased, then in their hands, to the said MORAY GORDON MACLEAN as the PERSON thereto entitled, and will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 18th day of December 1890.
CONROY AND BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 15th of January, 1891, for the purchase of the Port Trust Steam Tug "Manora," lying in Karachi Harbour.

Tonnage.....	118 gross tons.
When and where built.....	In 1876 in the Bombay Government Dockyard.
Material.....	Teakwood.
Extreme length.....	111 feet 6 inches.
Do. breadth.....	26 feet.
Draught when loaded.....	Forward 11'6". Aft. 12'6".
Draught when light.....	Forward 7'6". Aft. 10'6".
Engines.....	DESCRIPTION OF ENGINES, &c. Double Cylinders, Oscillating, Common Jet, double Paddle.
Makers.....	Messrs. Bolton and Watts.
When constructed.....	In 1876.
Boilers.....	Built in the Government Dockyard, in 1876. Rectangular. (4) four in No.; Multitubular.

The vessel is well and strongly built, but the Boilers are not in good condition.
H. S. BLACK, Captain, I. M.,
Acting Port Officer, Karachi.
Manora, 28th November, 1890.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
હેપ્ટુલા શેકશાદમની કુા
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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FOR
BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, TWEEDS
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Of all colours and pieces and suitable for all grades of servants.
APPLY TO THE
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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
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FOR
HODGART'S Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic Plant. Apply to
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INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 3,000,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 7,800,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£ 3,800,003
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL.....	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£ 2,000,000
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The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART, BROTHERS,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON,
FOUNDED 1835.
THE test of Fifty years working in India shows the superior advantages of a Bonus Assurance with this Society. Before taking out a Life Policy, you are recommended to apply to the undersigned for the Statement of Annual Cash Bonuses paid.
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.
ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.
The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of 18
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name
Address
Half-read
Occupation
188
Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.
* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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BLOODHOUNDS.....	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS.....	£20 ,,
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ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.
An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice, and have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."
A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.
MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES, NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.
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SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
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Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *Agents for Cawnpore and Upper India:* Ralli Brothers and Co. *Agents for Calcutta:* Thacker Spink and Co. (1844), Ld. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Cooper, Mason & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Extracts and Stock:* E. Spensley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Karachee. Plomer and Co., Lahore.

THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA INCAPACITY FOR WORK AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED.
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the price of KIRBY'S are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY and see that Each bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.
PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *tonic* Quinine is known to act upon the brain and spinal cord, imparting to the nervous system increased functional activity and improving the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescence from fevers, Congestion, and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for Malaria induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.
PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 2), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Scrofula*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.
PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following on fevers. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.
PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 8), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strengthening. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.
STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 10), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed only in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.
PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating cumenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.
PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 30), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the Tree Damiana. Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money), the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post

...AY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Shares	Amount Paid-up		Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
	500	400	6 per ct.	940
	500	250	5 per ct.	975
	500	all	6 per ct.	925
	500	410	all	5 pr. ct.	120
	500	420	7 pr. ct.	425
20,000	625	625	6 pr. ct.	360
	5,000	5,000	1,00 7½ pr. ct.	1,000	70 noon
	500	100	70		
	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	114
	250	4,000	1,00	90	1,10
	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
	4,000	200	173	25½	260
	500	500	300	30	30
	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	73
	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
	1,000	100	200		60
	5,000	500	50 12 pr. ct.		180
	5,000	20	20 8 pr. ct.		15
	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	375
	250	16,000	1,000		1,800
	2,500	100	100		60
	1,000	100	100	9	80
	1,000	100	400 & 30		70
	1,000	500	80	85	910
	1,500	100	100	10	115
	9,250	25	25	8-8	112
					16

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half-yearly.		
	800	1,000	1,000	90	140
	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	135
	9,345	100	100	2	75
	871	500	all	6pr.[illegible]ct.	500
	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
	800	500	500	30	415
	3,750	500	500	65	970
	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	945
	600	500	300	Rs. 25	380
	700	500	500	40	375
	300	300	80	120	300
	500	500	500	2	500
	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	1,100
	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,250
	1,200	250	250		210 - 740
				Rs. 80	
	4,000	700	700	20	625
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490
	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	485
	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	760
	2,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	680
	11,250	1,000	1,000	15	505
	12,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	103
	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	850
	700	500	500	40	680
	1,500	500	500	25	575
	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	835
	900	500	500	50	670
	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	930
	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	90
	900	500	500	Nil.	315
	1,000	250	250	10	235
	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	810
	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	85
	700	1,000	1,000	30	670
	400	250	250	Nil.	900 noon
	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	185
	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	990
	100	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	900 noon
	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,210
	5,000	250	2500	0	115
	1,000	1,000	3,000	70	1,020
	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	103
	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	17
	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	660
	6,725	250	250	10	385
	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
	747	1,000	1,000	35	1,100
	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,425
	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,340
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
	1,937	250	250	12	277
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	530
	10,000	1,000	1,000	40	675
	9,000	500	500	Nil.	465
	550	1,000	1,000	24	800
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	660
	700	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			Last half-yearly	
G.I.P. Ry. Consolidated	—	4100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
	—	£ 18		do.	421
	—	£ 18		do.	421

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Last half-yearly.		
	1,000	200	10		215
	750	150	15		160
	100	50	5		60
	2,000	100	10		95
	1,000	200	18		40
	1,000	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
	800	2,500	1,00	70	750
	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,700
	1,000	375	825	33½	920
	1,250	100	100	6	99
	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
	1,000	500	500	40	550
	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	185
	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	990
	100	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	900 noon
	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,210
	5,000	250	2500	0	115
	1,000	1,000	3,000	70	1,020
	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	103
	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	17
	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	660
	6,725	250	250	10	385
	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
	747	1,000	1,000	35	1,100
	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,425
	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,340
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
	1,937	250	250	12	277
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	530
	10,000	1,000	1,000	40	675
	9,000	500	500	Nil.	465
	550	1,000	1,000	24	800
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	660
	700	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Government Bonds	Rs. 13-4
Gold Mohurs	" 23[illegible]
Silver Rupees	" 22[illegible]
Fine Gold per tola	" 23[illegible]
Fine Silver, 1st Bottomries	" 106-8
do. 2nd do.	" 21-4
Bank of Bengal, 100 touch	" 29-14
do. Bombay, 100 touch	" 29-12
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 29-6
do. do.	" 30-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Bank Shares	104 5-16
Bombay Government per cent.	102
Bombay Improvement Debentures 4 per cent.	102
Bombay Municipal 5 per ct. 1872	100
Bombay Municipal Loan	100
Port Trust Bonds	99½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
On London	On demand		1s. 6d.
do.	Telegraphic		1s. 6 3-16d.
do.	4 months' sight		1s. 6d.
do.	4	do.	1s. 6 9-16d.
do.	3	do.	1s. 6 11-16d.
do.	2	do.	1s. 6¾d.
do.	1	do.	1s. 7 1-16d.
do.	4	do.	1s. 6 13-16d.
do.	3	do.	1s. 6 21-32d.
do.	2	do.	1s. 6 27-32d.
do.	1	do.	1s. 7d.
do.	4	do.	1s. 7 1-32d.
do.	3	do.	1s. 7 1-16
do.	2	do.	1s. 7 3-32d.
do.	1	do.	1s. 7 1-8d.
do.	At sight		1s. 7 1-16
do.	30 days	do.	1s. 7d.
do.	At sight		100 1-16
do.	60 days	do.	100
do.	30 days	do.	1s. 7d.

The Moon in which M. M. Bisançon and Hermite hope to reach the North Pole will be 90ft. high and made of two shells of Chinese silk, the interspace being filled with an impervious varnish. It will be inflated with hydrogen. Small balloons to carry ballast will be attached, and utilised in case of emergency. The car will be in the shape of a street car, and will be divided into three compartments, of which the first will be the living room, and those behind will be set apart for sledge dogs, and provisions.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Handicap Races, Back Bay Swimming Bath, 7 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9, p.m.
Annuni Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st :—Labourdonnais (s), from Aden. Yesterday :—Rauenthaler (s), from Hamburg.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—H. H. the Sultan's man-of-war Glasgow, for Zanzibar; Peshawar (s), China, &c.; and Rufford Hall (s), Liverpool, &c.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The statement for the month of December, 1890, shows the daily averge attendance to be 206; admissions, 2,104; and prevailing diseases, fevers.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the King's Own Scottish Borderers will play at the Yacht Club this evening during and after dinner.

LOSSES REPORTED.—Heerachund Maneckchund residing at Mombadevi, reports having dropped a leather purse, containing one hundred and seven small diamonds, valued at Rs. 225.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mirkhan Jadesir, a stevedore, while at work on board the s. s. Eden Hall, now lying at anchor, sustained serious bodily injuries by the fall of a case of goods on him, last Thursday. The injured man was immediately taken to the Goculdas Hospital.

A SEASONABLE GIFT.—Messrs. Southwell and Austin dressmakers and milliners, are distributing among their customers a veritable godsend of utility, in the shape of a well-stocked little needle-book, which would serve to remove the bane of every bachelor's life were they perchance to fall in bachelors' hands. They are, however, gifts for ladies. But doubtless many will be handed over to the other sex, to their lasting gratification. The book is styled "The Lady Harris," in honour of her ladyship, whose patronage Messrs. Southwell [illegible] enjoy.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, Inspector Nolmes charged Rama Govind before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with the theft of three brass vessels, valued at Re. 1, on Wednesday evening. Babajee Mahdoo, the complainant, said that the property which he claimed was stolen by the prisoner from the *cotta* of his house, on the Girgaum Road. The thief was observed by his servant and arrested immediately in the rear of the building, and made over to police custody. Rama pleaded guilty, and was sent to jail for fifteen days, with hard labour.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Ebrahim Esak, a coachman in the service of Mr. Oomer Jamal of Byculla, reports that a metal watch and German silver chain, which he had left in his coat-pocket, has been stolen. He had retired to rest in the stables, and had left his coat hanging on a peg as usual.—Mr. Moosa Mahomed, in the service of H. H. Agha Khan, and residing at Love Lane, reports that he has lost his watch and chain and two gold mohurs.—Ahmed Juma, a tinker, residing at Custom Road, Upper Mahim, reports that two silver anklets and a shawl, valued, at Rs. 37 were removed from the person of his child.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.—Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, on the bodies of two Hindu lads, named Succaram Balu and Tukaram Narayen, aged 9 and 6 respectively. The deceased lived with their parents, who are both mill employes, in Curry Road, Parel. The lads got permission to go out to play. They then proposed to bathe in a quarry-hole close by, which contained seven feet of water. Neither of the boys could swim, and so both were drowned. The parents late in the evening went in search of them, and found their clothes near the quarry. An alarm brought the neighbours, who recovered the bodies. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

A DOCTOR FOR SICK TURKEYS.—Mooljee Chutterbhooj was yesterday charged with the theft of a turkey, valued at Rs. 10, before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Inspector Stamford. The turkey was the property of Superintendent Jones, who left it under the care of Fakrooden Ally Mahomed, a poulterer in the Arthur Crawford Market. This individual informed his Worship that the turkey was "under his medical treatment," and was running about loose when it was stolen. Prisoner, whose behaviour was very eccentric, said he picked the turkey up as it had fallen from a tree, and he was arrested by a police-man, whilst he was going to the Bholeshwar temple, where he intended treating it to sweetmeats. As the accused appeared to be out of his mind the Magistrate remanded him in custody for a week to have him examined by the police surgeon.

PLEDGING ORNAMENTS A BAD PRINCIPLE.—Easoo Narayen, who had been previously sentenced to six weeks, was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, with the theft of a silver waist-chain and two gold *pittalees*, collectively valued at Rs. 38. The complainant was a widow, named Ganga, who identified and claimed the property. In this case it appears that the prisoner [illegible] ornaments after having opened the lock on her door with a duplicate key, and absconded after misappropriating the ornaments. Ganga did not suspect that there had been an intruder in her rooms, as she found the door locked as she had left it. Her suspicions were only aroused on opening her box, from which the ornaments were missing. The police traced the ornaments to a Marwaree in Camatepoora, to whom the prisoner pledged them for Rs. 13. Easoo pleaded guilty, but promised amendment. His Worship convicted him on the evidence adduced, and committed him to the Common Jail, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a term of six months.

A SUBSTITUTE SEALS HIS FATE.—Inspector George yesterday charged Dhondoo Esoo before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with the theft of two silver rings, one gold earring, a brass ring, a currency note for Rs. 10, and an eight-anna piece, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 26. Hurry Govind, a coachman, appeared and claimed the property, which he stated was found missing from his box on Monday morning. He was a servant to a certain Mr. Dhunjeebhoy, of Gowalia Tank Road, and brought the prisoner as a substitute, as he meditated going on leave for a month. The prisoner obtained access to the box by taking the key out of the complainant's coat-pocket, hanging upon a nail in the stables. As the complainant had to drive his master to town in the forenoon, he asked his substitute to prepare his food for him during his absence. On his return his suspicions were aroused on seeing the accused change an eight-anna piece to pay a barber, and when he opened his box discovered that the property was missing. The circumstance was reported to the police, through whose investigations the articles were recovered, and the thief arrested. His Worship convicted him, and sent him to jail to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month.

THE RAMOSEE AND THE SODA-WATER BOTTLES.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Briscoe charged Mutapersad Moorsai, a Pardesee, with the theft as a servant of six soda water bottles of the value of twelve annas. Mr. F. Steuart, chemist of Messrs' Phillips and Company, Limited, Fort, deposed that the prisoner was employed as a ramosee in the Company's godowns, which are situated in Dean Lane. On Thursday morning another ramosee came to him and informed him that his brother-labourer had been seized in the act of selling the bottles. Deponent directed the ramosee to be detained in custody, and placed before Mr. Phillips, the General Manager of the Company, on the following morning. The bottles were identified by the company's mark which they bore and were stolen from the company's premises in Dean Lane. The evidence of Hajee Ismail, a hawker, testified that the prisoner sold the bottles to him for six annas, and that he was induced to buy them on the understanding that they were his property. Prisoner's defence was that he found the bottles in a cask containing sweepings, but admitted that his action in selling them was wrong. The magistrate taking into consideration the prisoner's good character convicted him, and sentenced him to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

POCKET-PICKING ON THE S. S. KISTNA.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Moore charged Girder Mooljee, a notorious character, with stealing Rs. 75, in currency notes, on the morning of the 31st ultimo. From the circumstances of this case it transpires that the prisoner extracted the currency notes from the pocket of Dhurumsey Heerachund, a shareholder in business, whilst he was standing on the deck of the s. s. Kistna, which was about to sail for Kutch Mandvie. The complainant had gone on board to see a friend off, and was relieved of the above amount whilst he was seated amongst a crowd of the passengers. The pick-pocket had been observed by another individual, who called the broker's attention to the matter. Girder, finding he had not escaped observation, dropped the notes and ran away, but was caught on the quay. At the time the offence was committed Dhurumsey had Rs. 375 upon him. Prisoner stated that the whole affair was a trumped-up charge, lodged against him by the complainant, with whom he had had an altercation. This allegation Dhurumsey denied. His Worship said he could see no reason to doubt the evidence given by the complainant and his witnesses, and upon that evidence he convicted him and sentenced him to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment in the Commoo Jail. Two previous convictions of a year and eighteen months were on record against the accused, who was cautioned by the Magistrate that in the event of his being brought up again after his release for a similar offence he would be sent to the High Court, and if found guilty there, be probably transported for life.

THE RECENT FALL OF A HOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, Superintendent Brewin filed an information charging two Mahomedans, named Jan Mahomed Cassum and Cassum Sajan, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and prayed that warrants might be issued for their apprehension. Complainant, in the course of his information, stated that the accused had built two houses, in Bengalpoora, which were subsequently made over to one Vegjee Coovergee, who, in 1888 lent them Rs. 20,000 on the mortgage of their ...ing to murder, under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and prayed that warrants might be issued for their apprehension. Complainant, in the course of his information, stated that the accused had built two houses, in Bengalpoora, which were subsequently made over to one Vegjee Coovergee, who, in 1888 lent them Rs. 20,000 on the mortgage of their buildings. Eventually Vegjee Coovergee bought the two houses for Rs. 23,000 one of which recently collapsed in Jambli Street, Bengalpoora. Complainant further stated that he had received information that at the time the buildings were erected, the accused did not employ competent men to superintend the work, which was erected upon insecure foundations. Warrants for the apprehension of the accused were issued.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the report read at a late distribution of prizes to the students of the Fort High School, Mr. Cooper, the headmaster of the institution, made two suggestions to the local University, which so vitally affect the interests of our school-going youths, that it would not be safe to allow them to pass unnoticed. The first suggestion of Mr. Cooper was, that the form of application to appear at the Matriculation Examination should remain *status quo*, alleging that since the innovation is effected, the application of boys to the highest standard is reduced. Without intending to wound the *amour propre* of Mr. Cooper, I say that his suggestion is, on the face of it, one-sided, inasmuch as it takes no thought of those whom it would most affect. It must be in the experience of many that oftentimes deserving lads were prohibited from going up for the Matriculation, if they somehow incurred the displeasure of their superiors, in the days when students were not allowed to appear with a private form. Under this circumstances, if the old state of things were restored, the heads of institutions would again rough-ride their pupils; and so Mr. Maneckji's suggestion appears mischievous. His second suggestion is equally so. It aimed at preventing students from changing schools according to their sweet will, so that the maintenance of school discipline may be insured. Mr. Cooper's anxiety for discipline is very laudable, but I am afraid those who could see beyond the surface of things, would be inclined to question whether the champion of discipline would have made the suggestion ten years back, when the Fort High School numbered only a few scores of students on its rolls. No doubt, the spirit of insubordination among the alumni of private high schools is great, but as it has in too great a degree existed, so has it in a much greater degree been imputed. If the heads of schools were to duly reflect on the abundant powers they have of maintaining discipline in their school, they will feel that there is no necessity of their being armed with extra power, such as is sought for by Mr. Cooper.—Yours, &c.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

31st December, 1890.

ENTERTAINMENT AT "CHUNDER BAUG."

MR. CHUTTOORBHOOJ MORARJEE, a wealthy leader of the Bhattia community, and mucoadum to Messrs. John Fachiri and Company, Messrs. William Bell and Company, and other European houses, with which he has had long business connections, gave an evening entertainment on New Year's day at "Chunder Baug" (i. e., the Garden of the Moon) in Cawasjee Patel Tank Street, Khetwady, in connection with the marriage of his second son, Dwarkadas. Chunder Baug is a new name for that splendid mansion, the old family house of the Ashburnhams, the proprietors of the Bhandoop estate; and it had recently been renovated in a style of magnificence for the use of the Tikait Maharaja of Nathdwar, who lived in it for some time. It was all ablaze on Thursday evening. The ornamental iron railing of the compound wall was surmounted by a long line of gas-moons, while the whole of the tastefully-laid garden grounds were girdled by dazzling lines and curves of gas-moons. The visitors entered the premises under similarly illuminated triumphal arches. A beautiful Fountain, concealed with lights, sent up its sprays opposite the bungalow, and hard by a string band discoursed sweet music. The reception hall of Chunder Baug, one of the largest to be seen in Bombay, was painted, decorated, and furnished in a magnificent style under the directions of Mr. Babajee Gopall, architect and civil engineer, all the appointments being of a modern fashion. Massive crystal chandeliers illuminated it. Elegant flower-vases and porcelain flower-pots, containing rare English plants, added to the other attractions of the decorations. A company of nautch-girls danced and sang for the amusement of the guests, who were welcomed in the porchway by Mr. Chuttoorbhooj; his eldest son, Mr. Charandas, Mr. Babajee Gopall, and others. Several European ladies were present, and among other guests were H. H. the Maharaja of Idar, his Dewan Savaldas, Dewan Rao Bahadoor Harilas Vehari-das, Dewan Bahadoor Laxmon Jugannath, Messrs. Alexander Pallis, E. D. Ralli, A. M. Gubbay, Emanuel Cavaglion, and Parsi merchant, S. Nadirsa, W. M. Bell, H. Fyfer, O. Schilizzi, Lieut. Alexander and Lieut. Roussine, of the Russian man-of-war, Messrs. A. Zygeras, N. Scolmidi, N. Nicholaidi, M. A. Convelas, J. Dallaporta, M. Anastassachi, F. Jahier, W. Greaves, P. Jones, C. W. White, H. A. Pattman, Walter Lang, Charles W. Richardson, Dr. Kantak, Dr. Shamrao Narayen, Messrs. Gopalrao Hari Deshmookh, Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Dyabhoy Tapidas Varjidas, Pranjiwandas Calliandas, Visoonjee Khimjee, Rundhoordas Vandravandas, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Mansukram Surajram, Amiruddin Tyebjee, A. M. Dhurumsey, Ali bin Amir, Abdool Rahman bin Badour, Hajee Sulleman Abdool Wahed, Dhurumsey Sunderdas Mooljee, Dhurumsey Morarjee Goculdas, Vibhucandas Atmaram, Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, Govindjee Thakersey, Bhimrao Atmaram, Edaljee Rustomjee Reporter, Pestonjee D. Narielwala, Jumnadas Sevaklal K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Mathuradas Goculdas Madhowjee, Ahmed bin Esak Khalifa, Pandal Peeramohund, Dwarkadas Shamjee, Shivajee Dhurmjee, N. R. Ranina, Ghellabhai Hirjee, Dhanjeebhoy Sunabhai, Devdat Dadnoo, Vicranad Dipchund, Pandurang Raghoba, Fakirchund Premchund, Ruttansha Dadabhoy, N. Vishwanath Mundlik, R. M. Kharas, Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Ebrahim Moosadin, Pardoonjee Framjee Kanga, Anandrao Bhasker Currimbhoy Ebrahim, &c. The party broke up at a late hour with the distribution of garlands and bouquets of flowers.

Young Dwarkadas's marriage was solemnised last evening; and in connection with the event, Chunder Baug and its garden-grounds afforded accommodation to as grand an assembly as ever was witnessed within their limits. Representatives of all nationalities were present on the occasion. The marriage procession, in which the whole assembly joined, with its long line of carriages, its bands of music, its array of magnificently-caparisoned horses with their infant riders, its interesting component of native ladies dressed in silks and satins in the varied colours of the rainbow, &c., afforded a spectacle of unusual attraction to thousands of sightseers along the route of the procession from Khetwady to Khan Bazar, Mandavie Bunder.

CRICKET.

THE BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL vs. THE BARODA MILITARY AND CIVIL C. C.

THE Bombay High School cricket team went to Baroda on Thursday last, the 25th ultimo, and during their stay played two matches with the latter, in which they were defeated by nine wickets and two runs in the first, and by forty-two runs in the first innings of the return match.

The High School team were most hospitably entertained by the Baroda Club during the two matches, for which great thanks are due to the members of the latter club. The team left for Bombay via Surat last Tuesday morning, carrying with them pleasant reminiscences of their short stay in Baroda and the manner in which they were welcomed by the Baroda Club. The following were the scores in both the matches :—

(FIRST MATCH.)

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
B M Patell	b S Lynn	2	b R Hardie	0
J H Karanjia	b S Lynn	8	c T Lynn b R Hardie	2
B D Lavanjia	c T Devine b S Lynn	1	b R Hardie	0
D N Benett	b S Lynn	0	c Mackeson b J Devine	1
S Oomariker	c and b S Lynn	3	b R Hardie	12
K Sidhwa	b S Lynn	7	b J Devine	1
Saklathwalla	b S Lynn	0	b b l w J Devine	6
Bhathena	b S Lynn	2	b R Hardie	0
N Gadiali	b S Lynn	0	b J Devine	2
Billimoria	b S Lynn	0	run out	0
D Chinoi	not out	3	not out	4
	Extras	3	Extras	4
	Total...	29	Total...	32

BARODA MILITARY AND CIVIL C. C.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M DeCruz	b Bhathena	15	to bat.	
Jamdar	c and b Benett	0		
T Lynn	b Bhathena	13	not out	5
R Hardie	b Benett	0		
J Devine	c and b Benett	10	to bat.	
S Lynn	b Patell	0		
W Mackeson	c and b Benett	7	c and b Patell	2
F H Nissen	b Benett	0		
T Devine	b Benett	0	to bat.	
T Hardie	b Benett	0		
Khudabux	not out	0		
	Extras	11	Extras	0
	Total...	56	Total...	7

(RETURN MATCH.)

BARODA MILITARY AND CIVIL C. C.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
S W Lynn	b Bhathena	41	run out	5
E Wilcox	c Patell b Benett	0	b Chinoi	7
W Mackeson	c and b Patell	20	retired hurt	0
T Lynn	b Patell	25	c Bhathena b Chinoi	0
J Devine	c Oomarikar b Patell	0	b Chinoi	7
M DeCruz	b Patell	23	b Benett	10
J Holland	not out	32	c Patell b Benett	0
R Hardie	not out	2	c Sidhwa b Benett	0
T Devine	did not bat		c and b Patell	8
T Hardie	did not bat		b Benett	0
Khudabux	did not bat		not out	3
	Extra	7	Extras	5
	Total...	150	Total...	45

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
S Oomariker	b S Lynn	30		
N Gadiali	b S Lynn	0		
J H Karanjia	c and b S Lynn	11		
N Bennett	c T Devine b Lynn	9	not out	10
Sidhwa	b S Lynn	0		
B Patell	c S Lynn b R Hardie	4	not out	3
Saklathwalla	b S Lynn	33		
Bhathena	b S Lynn	0		
D Chinoi	c T Lynn b S Lynn	0		
N Billimoria	c DeCruz b T Lynn	7		
C Chinoi	not out	7		
	Extras	4	Extras	0
	Total...	108	Total...	13

CALCUTTA RACES—THIRD DAY.

THE management had provided an excellent and somewhat lengthy programme for Tuesday. Good fields were secured, and the sport provided was very successful. The attendance fell short of that on the Cup day, the crowds of natives on the maidan especially being missed. The Viceroy, Lady Lansdowne and party were, as a matter of course, present. The most noteworthy incidents of the evening was the outsider's victory in the newly-framed seven furlong race, though Miss Avenal's running in the Hastings Plate on the first day entitled her to consideration. Then Wee Lassie with her previous day's good performance was rather despised in the Eclipse Stakes, which she won and was objected to in Miss's interest on the ground of not being entitled to the landing allowance. A second objection was lodged against Mike for interfering with Pirate Queen, but both objections were thrown out. The field for the rich prize of the Gooch Behar Cup was very small. All sportsmen must rejoice that Bravo was able to credit this to one of our best sportsmen, to whom the Indian turf owes a lasting debt. The Mount stable was able to appropriate the Lansdowne Park Stakes, defeating really first-class sprinters. Minton's disqualification through the jockey's absurd blunder in taking the bridle into the scale when he had not weighed out with it, was a great blow to his large following. J. Robinson was fined by the Stewards, on the report of the Starter, for giving trouble at the post. The races were timed by Messrs. Lund, Blockley and Carter's chronographs.

FIRST RACE.—"Pony Hurdle Race." Rs. 1,000, out of which the second pony will receive Rs. 200. A Handicap Hurdle Race for ponies 13-3 and under. 1½ mile over six flights of hurdles.

Mr. Fenwick's b. aus. m. Edith, 10st. 0lb. (Scott, senior) 1
Mr. Brick's gr. a. p. Velvet, 10st. 12lb. (Captain Macdongall) 2
Mr. Vincent's ch. a. p. Redgauntlet, 9st. 2lb. (Wool) 3

Also ran :—Lubra, 10st. 1lb.; Better-days 8st. 12lb., Captain, 8st. 10lb.

The betting was :—2 to 1 Edith, 6 to 1 Velvet and Lubra, 6 to 1 Captain, 10 to 1 the others.

Edith, attended by Lubra, assumed a clear lead from the rest, and after the first half-mile Lubra was in front, but tired in the last quarter, where Redgauntlet for a brief while flattered his friends. Then Edith and Velvet had a race home, the former securing the verdict by half a length; a close third. Time—3 mins. 5 secs. The totalisator paid Rs. 20.

SECOND RACE—"The K. A. C. Plate." Value Rs. 1,000.

For all horses that have never won any kind of race value Rs. 800. Seven furlongs.

Mr. Macklin's Miss Avenal, 8st. 13lb.; (Fiddes) ...1
Mr. Bunsi's Romance, 9st. 11b. (Southey) ...2
Mr. Apcar's Cricket, 9st. 0lb. (Trahan) ...3

Also ran :—Referee, 10st. 0lb.; Entally, 9st. 7lb.; Sir George, 9st. 2lb.; Sir Swithin, 9st. 0lb.; Minnihaha, 8st. 13lb.

The betting was :—5 to 2 Entally, 3 to 1 Cricket, 5 to 1 Romance, 6 to 1 Referee and Minnihaha, 12 to 1 Miss Avenal, 20 to 1 the others.

Cricket and Entally forced the running from the start till the five furlongs post, where Entally collapsed, and from the quarter mile Romance began to gain on the leader, till Miss Avenal coming up, the three raced home level, Miss Avenal winning by half a length; a close third. Time—1 min. 33 secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 375 for each ten-rupee ticket.

THIRD RACE—(The Eclipse Pony Race.) Rs. 7,000, added to a Starting Sweepstakes of Rs. 150. Second pany to receive Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500 out of the entire stakes. For C.-B.'s 13-3, and other ponies 13-2 and under. C.-B.'s 13-3 and other ponies 13-2 to carry 9st. W. J. ¼ mile.

Mr Charles' b. e. m. Wee Lassie, 8st. 12lb. (J. Robinson) ... 1
Colonel Simpson's b. e. g. Mike, 8st. 12lb (Pugh) ... 2
Mr. Goodall's b. aus. m. Pirate Queen, 8st. 5lb. (Wool) ... 3

Also ran :—Faughaballagh, 9st. 1lb.; Jessie Frost, 8st. 12lb.

The betting was :—2 to 1 Faughaballagh, 5 to 2 Mike, 5 to 1 Jessie Frost, 6 to 1 Pirate Queen, 8 to 1 Wee Lassie.

From the start Mike and Pirate Queen came to the front and forced the pace, with Faughaballagh last; but when Mike took the middle place, while Jessie Frost fell away. Coming round the home turn Wee Lassie drew up to the leaders, and shortly shaking them off won by half a length; a fair third. Time—1 min. 20 4-5 secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 49.

FOURTH RACE.—(The Martin Stakes.) Rs. 2,000 added to a Starting Sweepstakes of Rs. 50. Second horse to receive Rs. 400 out of the entire stakes; third to save Starting Stakes. A Handicap for Arab and C.-B. horses. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Wilson's ch. c. b. m. Lucile, 6st. 7 lb. (Kadir) ... 1
Mr. Gregory's ch. c. b. h. Langree, 10st (Wool) ...

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2.

THE volume of business has again been diminished by the occurrence of holidays during the past week, and a quiet feeling has continued to prevail in all branches of our trade. In Exports, the little passing in Cotton has again been mostly for local spinners' account, shippers having been almost out of the market; and in Wheat and Seeds not much has been done on any line, though prices generally are steadily maintained. During the three days during which the Banks were open there was but little movement in Exchange, and rates closed on Tuesday for the New Year holidays on about the level of our last weekly quotations and with a steady feeling. Government Paper has advanced 5-16 per cent. in Fours. Freights have been quiet but steady. Business in Imports has been upon about the same scale as last week, and prices of staple goods are steady at previous rates.

MONEY.—Notwithstanding the lull in business last week, owing to the Christmas holidays, or perhaps rather owing to the necessity of providing against the absence of financial accommodation through the usual channels for several days, the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday afternoon, and which embraced a period of but three business days since the date of the previous return, disclosed a considerable increase in the demand for money. The actual diminution in the cash was some 9½ lakhs; but the figures showed that owing to the large decrease of 24 lakhs on Private Deposits, and a material increase in Bills Discounted, the net increase in the trade demand, notwithstanding some falling off in Loans, had been about 24½ lakhs, which, however, had been counterbalanced to a considerable extent by an accession to Government Deposits. The Bank [illegible] as 5 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE reopened last Saturday after the Christmas holidays with a very quiet feeling, and rates 1-16 to ⅛d. below those quoted at closing on the previous Tuesday, Calcutta rates having come about the same as ours. Little business was done in either direction, and the market closed quiet but steady, with forward Credits quoted at 1s. 6¾d. for February delivery, but forward Bank remittance nominal. On Monday the market opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 6 3-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 6¼d. for three months' sight Credits; but in the afternoon, notwithstanding news of a dull market from Calcutta, rates hardened, and closed at an advance of 1-16d. on the morning's quotations with a steady feeling, a moderate amount of business having been done. Forward Bank Demand was quoted, at closing, at 1s. 6¾d. for February delivery, and Credits, for the same month, at 1s. 6⅞ to 13-16d. Monday's closing rates were quoted at opening on Tuesday morning with a firm feeling in the market, and though no advance was established in the Bank media of remittance, Credits were 1-16 to ⅛d. higher. In the latter a moderate business was done at 1s. 6¾d. for near delivery, 1s. 6¾d. for February, and 1s. 7d. thereafter, for three months' sight Paper, but in the former there was very little doing. Bank Demand, for March delivery, was quoted at 1s. 6¼d., and Credits, for January, at 1s. 6¾d., ready rates, at which the Banks closed for the New Year holidays, not to reopen till to-morrow, being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 6¾d.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 6 1-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 6¾d.
Do. 4 months' sight .....1s. 6 9-16d.
Do. 6 months' sight .....1s. 6¾d.
Credits, 3 months' sight.....1s. 6¾d.
Do. 6 months' sight .....1s. 6 13-16d.
Documents, 3 months' sight. ...1s. 6 11-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight .....1s. 6 27-32d.
France, 3 months' sight .....1'06
Do. 6 months' sight .....1'084

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There was hardly anything doing in this market on its reopening after the holidays at the end of last week, either for Money or Account, and the feeling was quiet; but rates were steady at 104½ for Fours for cash, 104 1-16 for the coming settlement, and 103 13-16 for the February account. On Monday the market was steady, but without much fresh business passing, and Saturday's rates for Four per cents. were quoted throughout the day to the close. On the following day the feeling was firm, not to say strong, and rates for Fours, both for Money and Account, advanced 3-16 per cent. on Monday's final quotations, closing in the evening for the holidays at 104 5-16 for cash, 104½ for the settlement, and 104 for the February account. For the other denomination, 107 was the nominal price.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ¼ per cent. higher, at 105¼. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower, at 99¾.

SHARES.—On days when the market has been open, there has been a fair enquiry for Cotton Mill Scrip, and prices have advanced in many cases from our last weekly quotations; and the same may be said of Mill shares in a lesser degree. We note an advance of Rs. 45 per share in Hyderabad Deccan Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 35 in City of Bombay; of Rs. 30 each in Queen Victoria, New Great Eastern, and Hingunghat; of Rs. 22½ in Luckmidas; of Rs. 20 in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, and Oriental; of Rs. 15 each in Central India, Coorla, Empress, Howard and Bullough, Morarjee Gokuldas, and Sholapore; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay United, Maha Lukshmi, Mazagon, and Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in Connaught, James Greaves, Khandeish, and Southern Mahratta. In Press shares Volkarts are Rs. 30 higher; Khangaum have advanced Rs. 15; English, Rs. 12½; Mofussil, Rs. 5; and Munmar, Rs. 2½; while Harvey and Sabapathy are Rs. 10 down. Miscellaneous shares generally have been steady at previous rates. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower; so are National Bank shares; Agra Bank, on the other hand, are Rs. 10 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Wholesale buying of staple *Grey Goods* for the up-country markets has been irregular and intermittent; but the retail purchases, which have continued to be on the previous liberal scale, have helped to give a good average total for the week, and prices, being sustained by the attitude of sellers in presence of gradually diminishing stocks have been steady at last week's quotations. In Bleached Goods, a good deal of attention has been directed to Nainsooks, Mulls, and Shirtings, but although previous prices have been maintained, we cannot report any advance in these nor in other descriptions. "Dyed," "Turkey Red," and "Printed Goods" are quite unchanged in position and value. In local made goods, some kinds, say "Chadars," "T. cloths," and "Dhoties" continue in good demand, with hardening rates; but heavy weights of local cloth are hardly enquired for. The clearances of "Imported Goods" for the week may be taken at about 4,000 packages; those of "Local Goods" at some 3,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has remained quiet at previous rates, with only a moderate business passing. *Local Spinners* have been asking higher rates, and are indifferent sellers, having already sold large quantities under preparation. China buyers are rather anxious purchasers, but only to the extent of their current requirements. The week's Sales are put down at 4,500 bales, and the market closes quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s. Mule	As. 4¼	to 4¾	per lb
„ ...	... „ 8s. „	„ 4¾	„ 4¾	„
„ ...	... „ 10s. „	„ 4¾	„ 5¼	„
„ ...	... „ 12s. „	„ 4¾	„ 5¼	„
„ ...	... „ 16s. „	„ 5¼	„ 6¼	„
„ ...	... „ 20s. „	„ 5¼	„ 6 7-16	„
„ ...	... „ 24s. „	„ 6¼	„ 6¾	„
„ ...	... „ 30s. „	„ 6¾	„ 8	„
„ ...	... „ 40s. „	„ 8	„ 9¼	„

METALS.—*Copper* has been steady in tone with a moderate business passing, and prices have advanced 4 to 8 annas per cwt. *Yellow Metal* has been firm at an advance of 8 annas per cwt., but with not very much doing. *Iron* has been taken to only a small extent, but the market is steady and prices unchanged for all descriptions.

COAL.—Owing to the holidays, this market has remained quiet, and the only business of importance which has transpired is a sale of Powell's Duffryn, last month's shipment, at Rs. 17½ per ton. We quote.

Dawson's West Hartly	Rs. 15½	per ton.
Powell's Duffryn.....	„ 17½	„
Welsh Hartly	„ 15	„
Australian	„ 14½	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—On days when the market has not been closed for the holidays, the feeling has been quiet and latterly dull, and business in this staple has been open on a small scale, local Mills having again been the principal buyers, only a few small lots having been taken by exporters. Prices have been generally quoted as before, the few transactions reported having been on about the basis of previous rates. The principal enquiry has been for Julgaum of the new crop, several lots of which have changed hands at Rs. 173-5; and for New Bengals, which have been taken at Rs. 155-175 per candy; the other purchases reported during the week having been mainly in Barsee, at Rs. 199-200; Oojein, at Rs. 171-82; Pachora, at Rs. 168-84; Akola, at Rs. 182; Khanganm and Ginned, at Rs. 182-90; Indore at Rs. 176; and Karanja, at Rs. 190 per candy. The market may be called dull at closing this evening, with prices exactly as they ruled a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 35,700 bales, against 33,800 bales to hand last week, and 36,060 bales received during the corresponding week last year; the total increase now shown in this season's arrivals compared with those last year, for the same period, being 94,800 bales.

The newsto hand by wire on Monday morning from the Cotton districts was, with the exception of that from Dhulia, in the Khandeish circle, where the weather continued cloudy, and the dew was insufficient; and from Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, where the plants were suffering from cold winds in some places, of a distinctly favourable tenor, the weather all over the area having become bright and seasonable again, with no further sign of rain anywhere. The picking of the crop had become general at Broach, and was partially proceeding throughout the Dhollera circle, the outturn in the Bhownugger district being expected to be less than it was last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal	Fine (Jan-Feb)	Rs. 372=4 1-32d.	
Do.	Fully Good „	„ 359=3¾d.	
Do.	Good „	„ 343=3½d.	
Oomra,	Fully Good (Good Staple) March	„ 190=1 7-16d.	
Do.	Good do do	„ 183=1 9-32d.	
Khandeish,	Fully Good (Jan)	„ 177=1 5-32d.	
Do.	Good do	„ 172=1 1-32d.	
Broach,	Fine (March)	„ 215=5d.	
Do.	Good do	„ 208=4 27-32d.	
Beláter,	Fine (Jan)	„ 175=1½d.	
Do.	Fully Good „	„ 170=4d.	
Do.	Good „	„ 160=3 29-32d.	
Dhollera,	Fine (April-May)	„ 200=4 11-16d.	
Do.	Fully Good „	„ 189=4 7-16d.	
Do.	Good „	„ 183=4 9-32d.	
S G Dharwar	Good (April)	„ 182=4d.	
Westerns	Good (May)	„ 183=4 9-32d.	

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1890-91. Bales.	Season. 1889-90. Bales.
Bengals.....	65,500	139,500
Berar.....	42,200	69,500
Khandeish.....	75,400	62,500
Hingunghaut.....	6,100	12,000
	189,200	283,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1890.	1889.	1888.
For the week	41,321	40,729	37,193
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.....	2,134,389	2,001,151	1,491,454
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	15,425	14,285	12,806
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.....	440,851	1,333,493	887,047
Manila, China, &c.			
For the week	1,914	1,540	520
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.....	72,689	45,324	47,989

WHEAT has been a quiet but steady market on days where there has been anything doing, a moderate enquiry having been felt from exporters; but prices are quite unchanged since last week for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, and half an anna per cwt. more has been asked for Linseed, latterly our present quotation for this kind being Rs. 6-4-6 to Rs. 6-7-0 per cwt.; but in other kinds there has been no change, and the feeling has, on the whole, been steady.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat for the Week.....	182,563	137,013	=127,421
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December...	7,105,899	6,901,551	11,912,825
Linseed for the Week....	37,732	14,223	29,028
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December...	2,554,073	2,077,254	2,894,318
Rapeseed for the Week..	1,562	9,333	17,448
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December...	905,218	2,079,507	2,106,681
Gingellyseed for the Week	58,766	69,693	36,748
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December...	1,188,453	1,207,097	903,840

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat for the week.....	46,888	179,554	43,859
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December...	5,457,669	6,100,879	9,660,701
Linseed for the week.....	7,003	.....	21,019
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December...	2,494,659	2,159,194	2,761,121
Rapeseed for the week	5,742	28,333	32,062
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December...	806,227	2,296,192	1,892,459
Gingelly Seed for the week	7,547	34,833	32,932
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December...	1,105,314	942,834	810,217

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23-24 ORIENTAL CONGRESS.—General Orders by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—Bombay Government Orders.—Home Remittances.—SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
25-26 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
27-28 ADVERTISEMENTS.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s.-Mirzapore, Capt. R. Harvey, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Miss Howlett — Lieut E J Dent
Miss Graham — Captain and Mrs Hayes Sadler
Mr H G Gibson — Mr C E Carter
Mr R H Tickell — Mr J Duncan
Mr A R M Simkins — Miss Harris
Mr J Croke — Mr Chas Lumley
Mrs Ryan — Mr Wilfred Lawson
Captain G E Briggs

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr W Riddell — Mr C Th Mello
Mr A E Clamenton — Captain Gordon
Mr A H Diack — Mr and Mrs Knapp
Mr D G McLeod — Mr R Macdonald
Mr L Macfarlane — Mr A Biddulph
Mr L P Shirres — Mr R W Rimann

FOR SUEZ—Mr and Mrs Marquot.
FOR VENICE—Mr and Mrs Sarsteinars.
FOR ADEN—Captain Thatcher and Mr J Tooth.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 10th January 1891.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr W Maling Grant, Mr and Mrs Santoenars and Mr T A Reed.
FOR MARSEILLES—Major Proudfoot, Mr J L Pigott, Mr F Hervey, and Mr. Ram Singh.
FOR ISMAILIA—Mr Chas Woodman, Mrs Woodman, Mrs M E Cook, Mrs C S Judson, Mr A C Mason, Mr C J Reeves, Mr John Greenwood, Revd J W Greenwood, Mr Isaac Cook, Mr Carroll Watson, Col C R Warner, Mr J O Hutchinson, Mr W H H King, and Mr and Mrs Hoyt.
FOR ADEN.—Miss Desmond.

Per s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, on 17th January 1891.

FOR LONDON.—Mr R T Mallet and Dr Yeld.
FOR BRINDISI.—Major J A Miley, Mr and Mrs Lockwood, and Mr McMillan.
FOR ISMAILIA—Gehl Fersauden.

Per s.s. Assam, Captain W. J. Webber, on 24th January 1891.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr D Fuchs and Mr W Berkmyre.
FOR LONDON—Mr J P Cross.
FOR ISMAILIA—Mr F Burr, Mr H Burr, Mr G W Taylor, Mr H W Carlton, Mr H Griffiths, Mr H Vincent, Mr F M Ziegher, Mr C W Ziegher, Mrs H J Cory and Miss Cory.

Per s s. Sutlej, Captain W. B. Worcester, on 31st January 1891.

FOR LONDON—Mr W S Caine Mr H O Mackenzie, Mr T A [illegible], and Mr and Mrs Bridge.
FOR BRINDISI—Mrs R Little, Master Little, Mr A Lucas, Miss Lucas, Colonel Onslow, Mr and Mrs Flamburiari, Mr John Mavrogordato, Captain L G Watkins, Mr H Miller, Mrs Metcalfe, and Miss Sweet.
FOR VENICE—Dr Benson.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 2.

Rushton, Lieut, Bo R E, off leave, from Poona.
Gordon, Captain, Beng Military Dept, on furlough, from Calcutta.
Walpole, Lieut, Bo, R E, off leave, from Poona.
Dent, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd K O S B, to Depot, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 2.

Walker, 2nd Lieut, Beng R A, on duty to Deolali.
Richardson, Captain, Mily Accts Dept, on duty, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1891.

1. To-day the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock "Fort," for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns. Dress—Drill Order.

2. There will be a Battery Committee Meeting at Head Quarters at 6p.m. on Monday, the 5th instant, All members are requested to attend.

3. The following members, having resigned is struck off the strength of the Company from the 19th November 1890.—No. 52 Sergt. T. Stephenson.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1891.

1. "A" Company Team will attend at the Coorla Range on Tuesday morning next, the 6th instant, to compete for the Bayley Shield.

BOMBAY LIGHT H

LEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

...OCH'S TREATMENT.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

...other than the lepers at Madrid ...'s treatment continue to make ...

...L MEETING AT BOULOGNE.

...cy is maintained regarding the ... Mr. Parnell and Mr. W. ...gue, and nothing is known beyond ...at the Conference will be resumed ...construed in various ways.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

...has returned to London.

...ing and Gill are in Paris.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

...ock starts to-day for Madras.

...LATE CRISIS IN THE CITY.

...ers of the Stock Exchange have pre... William Lidderdale, the Governor of ...England, with an address praising his ...during the recent financial crisis.

...in thanking them said he tremb... what the results would have been ...had suspended payment with a liability of ...millions sterling.

...TAXATION IN EAST AFRICA.

...instant the Germans will impose a ...ment on all imports at the mainland ...Zanzibar.

OBITUARY.

...death is announced of the father of the ...Cairo.

A CORRECTION.

...Appointments of Major-General James ..., C.B., and Mr. Thomas Sutherland ... of St. Michael and St. George should ...Commander and not "Commander."

...RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 1.

...Imperial Majesty the Czar has sanctioned the ... a railway three hundred miles long in ... province of Mussouri.

...ompletion for the Trans-Siberian Railway will ... during the present month.

...SSION IN THE EAST OF LONDON.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

...ble and most acute distress prevails in the ... of London which almost amounts to a ...

GENERAL BOOTH'S SCHEME.

...Booth has declared that the religious ...system of the Salvation Army is an essential part ...his social reform scheme.

...Public sympathy has thereby been alienated ...the General's scheme.

THE FORTHCOMING CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 2.

...Almost all the troops who will take part in the manœuvres, which will commence next Monday, have arrived, and the camp is fast filling. The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers (Prince of Wales's Own), under the command of Major Mackenzie; the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, under Major Nicholetts, and the 28th Bombay Infantry (3rd Rifle Regiment), under Lieut.-Colonel Tandy, are encamped in a ...ghted fields, near the village of Kalas, ... to the road, where the Sappers and Miners have erected a strong pontoon bridge for the use, mainly, of the Artillery. On the other side of the river, towards the Powder Factory at Kirkee, ... the camp pitched for the 3rd Bombay ... Infantry (who will arrive here to ... morning from Satara), and the 1st Bombay ... and Lancashire Fusiliers are encamped ... from here. The 1st Royal Fusiliers marched ... camp this afternoon, their camp being ... on an open piece of ground between the ... School and the Yerrowda Jail. The ... Staffordshire Regiment will go into camp ... the ground assigned to them being close ... Fusiliers. The base hospital at Yerrowda ... also spring into existence to-morrow. The ... of the 28th Pioneers is, as I have already told ..., at Dhanowrie, close to the "Sisters."

The Commander-in-Chief's Camp lies between ... Sholapoor and the Native Camps.

A fine view of the several Camps all about the place may be had from the top of the Jail tower, which will be utilised, by permission of Dr. Salaman, the Jail Superintendent, as a signalling station during the Camp.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived here this morning. The arrival was strictly ...

Owing to Major-General Solly-Flood's inability to ... the personal command of the Forces during the ..., and the following alterations are made regarding the distribution of the commands, &c. :—Colonel ... Staff A. M. Rawlins, R.A., will command the ... Forces, having Captain Anderson, R.A., as ... Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieutenant ... A.-D.-C.; Lieutenant Colonel Willough... Cavalry, will command the Cavalry Brigade; ... Carrie, Poona Horse, will take the command ... Kirkee Forces, having Captain Scallon, ... Assistant Adjutant General, and Colonel ... 28th Pioneers, commands the Infantry ... the Kirkee Division. Major-General ... A., will be umpire to the Northern ... will be assisted by Colonel Greigh, R.A., ... 18th Hussars and Lieutenant-Colonel ... Poona Volunteers, Captain Allason ... Captain Hughes, 22nd Bombay In... Colonel Cunningham, Deputy Adjutant ... Colonel Curteis, Assistant Adjutant ... will alternately act as umpire to the ... Force, being assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Kaye, R. H. A., Lieutenant-Colonel Wat... 4th Rifles, Major Clowes, A.-D.-C., Major ... Royal North Lancashire Regiment, and ... Francis, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 2.

...Commander-in-Chief has been pleased ... Lieutenant Cookcraft, Staff Corps, to be ... 26th Bombay Infantry.

...Colonel P. J. Maitland, Second-in-... Poona Horse, attached to the Military ... of the Government of India, is seconded ..., with effect from the 1st instant.

...ieutenant Poole, of the Welsh Regiment ... 5th Light Infantry, having been ... resign his probationary appointment ... Staff Corps, under instructions from ...mander-in-Chief in India, is posted ...Battalion, Gloucester Regiment, pending ... Royal Highness the Commander-... disposal."

...d Payne, late Synge, 16th Hussars, is ... to proceed to England for nine months ... favour, in anticipation of the approval of ...mander-in-Chief.

..., Staff Corps, 26th Bombay Infantry, ...nted extension of leave in India from ... to 7th November, 1891, on private ...

THE MAHARAJAH OF BHOWNUGGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, JAN. 2.

News was received from Bombay yesterday morning by telegram that the title of Maharajah was conferred by Government upon his Highness the Thakore Sahib. This mark of the esteem of the Paramount Power for his Highness, which could not fail to be connected in the popular mind with the two recent main events of his Highness' reign, namely, the institution of constitutional administration by a state council and the resolute and effectual punishment of black-mailers, caused hearty rejoicings among the people as the news became known. In the afternoon his Highness received visits of congratulation from his officials as well as a large number of his subjects at Moti Bag. It being New Year's Day a fancy dress ball was given in the evening at Gadechi.

THE POLITICAL OFFICER, MIRANZAI FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 1.

Captain Leigh, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, will be Political Officer with the Miranzai Field Force.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Justice Rampini becomes Judge of the Twenty-four Pergannahs on Mr. Beveridge's retirement this month.

On Mr. Justice Tottenham's retiring in the spring Mr. Rampini will be permanently appointed to the High Court.

THE AMEER'S AGENT AT CALCUTTA.

Mr. Pyne from Kabul has arrived at Calcutta with a commission for further purchases of machinery for the Ameer.

DEATH OF THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 2.

Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Financial Secretary to the Government of India, died at Darjeeling, suddenly on New Year's Day.

THE MIRANZAI FIELD FORCE.

The Miranzai Field Force strength will be between five and six thousand fighting men.

THE CZAREWITCH ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 2.

H. I. H. the Czarewitch has not taken much interest in the numerous sights that are to be seen in the city of Ahmedabad, but contenting himself with the flying visits that he paid to the few temples and mosques on his way to the camp yesterday afternoon. He remained in camp all day, never stirring out till about 4 p.m., when he and his party accompanied by His E. the Governor and Staff, drove to the railway station, and H. E. the Governor having bade him adieu and wishing him a pleasant tour the train departed at 4-20 p.m. for Jodhpur, a royal salute being fired by the Royal Artillery.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 2.

Surgeon Alex Milne, Bombay Service, is appointed Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta, vice Surgeon Major Geld.

Captain Atkinson, Marine Superintendent, British India Service, is appointed Calcutta mercantile member on the Native Passenger Ships' Commission in place of Mr. Mackay Turner who is unable to leave for Calcutta.

On the retirement of Mr. Henvey from the Central India Agency H. E. the Viceroy records with regret that the public service will suffer a great loss. For the last fourteen years out of a period of a service of more than twenty-nine years' duration he held charge of important offices in the Political Department. H. E. the Viceroy desires to place on record that he uniformly discharged the delicate and difficult duties with eminent ability, loyalty, and success as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. Mr. Henvey merited and enjoyed the complete confidence of the Government of India.

Major Sadler, First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda, is granted leave for three months.

Lieutenant A. Ditmas, Madras Staff, is appointed Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Colonel P. Maitland, 4th Bombay Cavalry, is appointed Assistant Secretary, Military Department, to the Government of India.

Mr. J. W. Neil, officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is confirmed to the appointment of the Judicial Commissioner in those Provinces, *vice* Mr. Crosthwaite, appointed to the Central India Agency.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, Superintending Engineer, Bengal, has been permitted to retire from the service.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 1.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Assam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 27th ultimo, arrived here at 7 p.m., to-day.

SUEZ, JAN. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal, with the outward English Mails of the 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 8 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Teheran left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 1.

Mail steamer Oratava from Australia arrived.

COLOMBO, JAN. 2.

French mail steamer Irrawady from Aden arrived.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending Thursday last show the following results :—Total bullion, £23,500,000, increase, £200,000; public deposits, £6,800,000, increase, £1,400,000; other deposits, £33,000,000, increase, £2,100,000; other securities, £33,220,000, increase, 4,600,0000; notes and gold, £14,800,000, decrease, £100,000. The Bank's reserve is 37 per cent. of the liabilities.

Silver 48⅛

FIRE AT THE CHOWPATTY FLATS.

AT about a quarter to four yesterday evening fire and smoke were seen to issue from a dhobie's house, situated on the Chowpatty Flats, at the foot of the Hanging Gardens, on the eastern slopes of Malabar Hill. A strong north-westerly breeze was blowing at the time and entailed the entire destruction of a large stack of firewood piled up in its vicinity. The first outbreak of the flames shot up through some dhobie's rooms, the inflammability of which caused the fire to spread with lightning rapidity. Had the wind been blowing in the opposite direction, the large bungalow of Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, would have fallen a prey to the flames, and indubitably been levelled with the ground. As it was, the wicker railing, planted around the bungalow caught the flames but were promptly extinguished by Inspector Desmier of the Health Department and his assistants, before any material damage was done. Immediately on the first outbreak telephonic communications were sent to the various fire-brigade stations. Two hoses of the manual engine from the Hanging Gardens were speedily attached to a stand-pipe and played on the flames till the arrival of the Gowalia Tank and Byculla fire-engines, which appeared on the scene ten minutes after. By this time the flames had got a good hold of the timber, from which rose large volumes of smoke, which curled high above Malabar Hill, and were driven across the peaceful Bay. Three jets from the engines played on the flames, which were practically extinguished an hour after their outbreak. The Fort and Pydhownie engines were not brought into requisition, as their assistance was deemed unnecessary. Mr. Hamilton took an active part in directing operations till the arrival of the fire-brigade, who speedily got the flames well under control, under the supervision of Mr. Nicoll, the chief of the fire-brigade. The police under Superintendent Grennan were promptly on the spot, and helped to keep the crowd back from impeding operations. A contingent of about thirty operatives from the Malabar Hill Reservoir was a welcome assistance at the outset. A large quantity of ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel was destroyed in the flames, and a Parsee carpenter's shop shared the same fate. Amongst the crowd were three or four dhobies and the aged Parsee carpenter and his wife, who bitterly wept over the loss of their property. The timber was the property of Narayen Banjee and four other contractors. The origin of the fire is attributed to the carelessness of a dhobie who left a heated iron on a bundle of clothes, which caught fire. Damages are approximately estimated at between four and five thousand rupees.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 12.

SINCE Charles Darwin, Carlyle, and many others of our acknowledged men of mind, alive and dead, have owned to the soft impeachment of loving to read a novel; we who do not pose as the champion brain-owners of the universe may fearlessly declare our partiality for the lighter and livelier forms of literature. Of course we do not pretend that we limit our reading to books of the yellow-covered persuasion. No doubt Anglo-Indian as well as London ladies rise betimes in the morning to pore over Cunningham's politics and economics, or to write treatises on Richard de Bury's Philobiblon, or to discuss Joseph Kidd's laws of therapeutics. But the relaxation of romance reading that was advantageous to the intelligence that conceived "The origin of Species" is perhaps even more essential to our lesser faculties. There is a homely old proverb about the sauce for the goose," &c., which we may apply without meaning disrespect to the brain that developed the theory of the survival of the fittest. Darwin read novels with impunity—ergo: Anglo-Indian and London ladies may indulge in the same *dolce far niente* without bringing a blush of shame to their cheeks, or what is more to be dreaded, incurring the wrath of their liege lords for wasting precious minutes.

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But was all this prologue necessary before introducing the name of a novel? Not strictly necessary, but quite the correct thing. But now-a-days since Newman set the example everyone whether he intends to found an order to develop an invention, or to introduce a boot polish, writes an apologia. So we also, who indulge, in conscientious strivings, must have our apologia. The story of "Madame Leroux," written by Frances E. Trollope, has a fascination about it, to which even warmer disciplinarians than Carlyle and Darwin might succumb; and to which the ordinary mind will probably fall an easy victim. Starting at Volume I. there is so much interest and exciting incident, that it is six chances to one against a person's attending to anything, even the dinner gong, until reaching the last page of Volume III. The heroine, a young companion governess, very charming and very good, goes through the usual uncomfortable adventures. Her birth is shrouded in mystery, and the veil is only raised in time to clear up everything satisfactorily at last. The writing is easy, the characters not overdrawn, and there are some delightful pictures of Cockney Bohemia which, if too highly varnished, are still very amusing. That the hero should only come into existence in the latter end of the book is perhaps one of the mistakes. When a man clothed in all the higher virtues, and of admirable physique and elegant manners, springs as suddenly into existence as Minerva out of the helmet of her father, Olympic Jove, his appearance is an open secret—it is to meet the exigencies of the situation that he is introduced, and the deeply-hidden plot is divulged. Though such incidents occur in real life, and the long-waited husband occasionally drops, as old women foretell, down the chimney, or sails over the sea from the colonies, and arrives in the nick of time to save a beautiful and virtuous maiden from the slur of spinsterhood, it is not etiquette to introduce him as a family save-all in a novel. It is too apparent a dodge, and does not delude any body.

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"Having and Holding," by J. E. Panton, as a comparative novelty in the mass of light literature, is worth reading. Newly published, it also treats of life under a new phase—the rabid political development which is the order of the day. Jacinth Merrydew, the heroine, a very lovely girl, of that mixed lineage, which makes an aristocratic leaning in politics a necessity, is a story of the purest primrose yellow; while the hero's orthodox descent from Dukes and Duchesses gives him liberty to develope tendencies of the most decidedly radical hue. In spite of her pronounced views, he marries her with the assumption that her conversion to his political tenets will be the easiest thing in the world. But a woman's conservatism is an unknown quantity to reckon with, especially when the weight of love is not thrown in on her side of the scale. Jacinth Merrydew having already had her heart affair with a young journalist, whose admiration was not strong enough to stand the test of misfortunes brought on her by her father's bankruptcy and suicide, marries merely for emancipation from a life of uncomfortable, though not sordid, poverty. The journalist, in course of time, grown into a fully-fledged editor of a society paper, *The Wasp* reappears, and renews his acquaintance with his old love, not indeed to encourage her fancy for himself. He has already provided himself with a wife (which is, however, no reason, according to the latest society gospels why he should not also flirt with the wife of another), but to use her as a collecting agent of political and social gossip to enhance the value of his publication. The story follows them into the devious ways through which she is led by her secret connexion with an unscrupulous partner, in underhand libels. How in works upon her ambition, upon her need for more congenial work than her husband's scheme of model village settlements, upon her necessities, and finally upon her fears; and how, throughout, her husband looks blindly on, and only interferes when things seem past mending, is very fairly told, though the personality of the author is rather too frequently interposed to preach morality in politics, in journalism, and in all the relations of life. Whether J. E. Panton is a he or she is not divulged on the title page, but to judge by the wild diatribes the author indulges in against lady-journalists and society scribblers, one would imagine that J. E. was a boycotted member of that noble army of modern martyrs to social requirements, and that she took her revenge by trying to make them ridiculous. If J. E. Panton is a jealous *he*, there may be a little more excuse for his acrimony. There is nothing more aggravating to the male mind than to be ousted from what he considers his birthright by a creature of the inferior sex.

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But luckily for our peace of mind all men do not hold these unpleasant views about women as journalists. In what he calls that precocious little journal *Woman*, a man has this week written a biography of Miss Mary Frances Billington, one of the most successful of the lady-journalists in this country. According to him, Miss Billington has proved what few editors until recently believed to be non-existent, a woman capable of what may be termed "all round" journalism. She does not limit herself purely to feminine subjects, such as dress, furniture, decoration, &c., but goes into the world to compete, and most successfully she does compete with her fellowmen in the profession. She is as much at home with a mob of factory girls on strike as in a West End drawing-room. She can write an essay on social economy after breakfast, a graphic description of a popular demonstration in the afternoon, and at night knock off a smart account of a conversazione she has just left, and perhaps finish up with a staying satire on some of our modern institutions or manners before she retires to rest. Miss Billington's success, says her biographer, (in what I would consider rather an unflattering analysis of her powers), must be attributed to some extent to natural talent, but more to her thoroughness. Miss Billington was brought up in a world as far remote from that of newspapers as possible to imagine. Her father has been for thirty years rector at Chalbury in Dorsetshire. Miss Billington has contributed to several London journals, and her articles may be often seen in the *Echo*. In appearance, she is rather serious and severe with the decidedly inquiring look, characteristic of the wide-awake business woman of the 19th Century.

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Here is a specimen of composition taken from Mr. Barker's last book, "Our boys and girls" at school, which, it does not excel Miss Billington and other journalist's essays in style and orthography, is quite as edifying and amusing. It is an essay on parents set by Mr. Barker to his composition class, and as a lesson to parents on what they should avoid, it is superior to the largest volume of sermons ever published. According to the little boy who wrestled with the subject, "Parents seem to know things better than we do, although they can't write and sum as well. And they won't tell you what they mean, and they only larp when you keep on asking them about things. I don't believe that they always know what they mean themselves. For when you see a sparrow in the middle of the road, with its back to you, and you run to catch it, and if flies away, my father says: 'You should put some salt on its tail; then you'd catch it easy.' Then I feel more wexed, and I say to him same as I said before, 'How do you do it'? But he only stands and larp at me, and tells me as I shall have to be fed on pigeon's milk before I can learn that trick. Then that makes me a lot wilder, and I feel as if I was going to cry. It is very hard to honour parents, and that is why so many of us die at about half of 90 or 100, sometimes a deal less. Mother is very near as bad as father, because although she never talks to me about salt and pigeon's milk she'll never tell me what it means when I ask her. But she only starts larping and turns away, and says that father will tell me some day. I will get to know. I have asked my uncle but I don't think as he knows it any more than me. All he does is to larp and wink; and he tells me he must remind my father to buy me a milking pigeon. It doesn't say as you have to honour your uncles." Does not this little boy's remark of "why so many of us die at forty or fifty strike home. We have all in our turn been taken in by that silly recipe about the salt and bird, and it is about time we gave up hurting children's feelings by recommending them to de impossibilities for which they will afterwards owe us a grudge.

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Presumably it was not with the object of teaching the young idea how to shoot, but how to suppress its too ambitious soarings that long ago in nursery dom we were taught the fable of how a very ambitious froggie wishing to be as big as the "ox" that grazed in the field close by, began to swell himself out, puff, puff; until he began to pull himself out of shape—and ultimately burst. Something of the kind is now being done by the historian, decomposing dead Rome, and by some new speculator reminding us of the melancholy fate of the frog with the fatty ideal.

MODERN ROME AND ITS WORKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ROME, NOV. 20.

WHATEVER the future may have in reserve for United Italy, there can be no question that the period, which has elapsed since the unification of the Kingdom in 1870 with Rome as the capital, has already wrought an immense transformation in the habits and ideas of a population of thirty millions, whose energies had long lain dormant. The cities which seemed to sleep, and to have scarcely any part in the material life of the rest of Europe have woke up, and filled with a new energy, have made a new departure. The indications of the awakening are manifest alike in Naples, in Genoa, and in Milan, where great progress has been made. Naples is being renovated, the pestilent quarters are being opened up and sewered at an outlay of little less than a million sterling, the benefit to the public health being proportionate. A magnificent arcade, larger than that of Milan, bearing the name of King Humbert, has just been completed, affording covered promenades which render the citizens and those who frequent the city for business or pleasure, independent of the vicissitudes of the seasons, finding under the light and graceful roofs some seventy feet high, protection from the sun's rays in summer and from the rain and sleet of winter. Factories are rising up and Neapolitan looms, with the help of protective duties, more than hold their own against those of Manchester and Mulhouse. In Genoa new quarters have arisen and an excellent system of tramways, give access to the environs. Milan, always a progressive city, has made great strides within the last four years; the electric lighting of the principal thoroughfares, from the first brilliant and effective, is now the best in Europe.

But all these cities put together cannot boast of the progress achieved in Rome, which since 1870 has undergone a transformation which, if it has been achieved at the cost of many sacrifices has nevertheless been as signal and definitive as that accomplished in Paris under Napoleon III. in the years between 1872 and 1885, inclusive, eighty-two miles of new streets have been opened, paved, drained, and built; new quarters have been called into existence—sometimes obliterating for ever the sites of historic villas and lovely gardens. More than three thousand houses, adding nearly one hundred thousand rooms to the accommodation available, have been built or enlarged. In those years five millions and a half sterling have been laid out on works of public utility, as yet far from completion. The population, which scarcely numbered a quarter of a million, is now about four hundred thousand.

The pace, it must be admitted, could not last. The expenditure proved to be beyond the means alike of the municipality and of speculators and financiers, who, forgetting that Rome was not built in a day, thought that the City might be re-built, so to say, in a few hours. The incidence of municipal taxation became so heavy, and the embarrassments so threatening, that some months since the municipality resigned in a body, hoping by that decisive step to compel the national Government to take a part at least of the burdens off the City, and put it on the quite sufficiently weighted shoulders of the general taxpayer. Signor Crispi availed himself of the opportunity to assign the civic administration to one of his own friends, who, as Royal Commissioner, has been invested with the powers which the municipal body laid down. This act of "usurpation" was severely criticised and denounced, but it is now admitted to have been entirely successful; the administration of the City is more effective than formerly, and the finances are slowly recovering from the effects of laxity and waste.

THE EMBANKMENT OF THE TIBER.

One of the largest works now in progress is the widening and deepening of the Tiber. The river is being enclosed between high embankments which will afford an ample channel, a hundred metres wide within the City limits, and allow for any ordinary increase in the volume of water consequent on heavy rains on the distant hills. Hitherto, the channel has been far too narrow for the river when suddenly swollen, and the lower quarters of the City were constantly liable to disastrous inundations, the water flooding the cellars and the lower rooms, occasioning much destruction of property and serious injury to the public health. The spacious embankments will be sufficiently high to avert this danger for the future, and the widening of the channel will enable the writers to escape more readily seaward. A still more important improvement is the intersection of the sewage by main drains constructed under the embankments, so that the Tiber will be no longer what it has been hitherto the largest and the foulest sewer of the City. The low-lying and ill-built lanes and alleys, until recently abutting on the river, have been swept clean away to make room for the embankments. The whole quarter of the Ghetto and that of the Ripetta equally condemned as ruinous, and all insanitary conditions, have been levelled with the ground, and will never be rebuilt. The site of the Ghetto will be considerably raised and turned into a public garden, the newly-embanked and cleansed Tiber flowing past it.

When it first became a question of widening and deepening the Tiber a good deal of discussion arose as to the probability or otherwise, of finding in the river-bed some of the lost treasures of art which are everywhere else to be found where excavations on a sufficient scale are carried out. It was the general opinion that the floods of the Tiber have been so strong and impetuous that whatever had been committed to its waters must have been swept away and lost for ever. Experience has shown, however, that the bed of the river consists of sand some thirty feet deep into which heavy objects, blocks of marble, statues, or the like, at once sank to the bottom and there remain. In the progress of the excavation, along the river side, considerable quantities of marble blocks from Africa and other distant quarries, long since forgotten, which in the time of the Emperors had been brought to Rome, were found where they had been deposited, or had fallen from the barges on which they were transported. The Tiber, it is not unreasonable to suppose, holds in its sandy bed many treasures of classic art which were thrown into the stream in times of public peril, while Goth or Vandal was at the gates of the City.

RECOVERY OF BURIED ART TREASURES.

The immense works of reconstruction which have been in progress since Rome became the capital of Italy, have admittedly obliterated many interesting land-marks which under the Papacy, gave the City its peculiar picturesqueness, and much of its charm. But on the other hand the archæologists have turned to the best account the opportunity presented by the excavations necessitated by the new exigencies to lay bare and examine the remains of the Rome of the Emperors, of the Republic and of the Kings, on a scale and with a completeness never possible until now. Signor R. Lanciani does justice to this aspect of the much-decried "vandalism" in an admirable book "Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries," just published by Macmillan and Co., in London. This work should be in the hands of everyone visiting the Eternal City and desiring to understand the multiform and indestructible characteristics which the word "Eternal" expresses. Signor Lanciani is the municipal custodian of the artistic treasures found within the city walls. His zeal and intelligence have been rewarded by the discovery and preservation of many thousands of art and antiquities—some of quite exceptional value, worthy to take their place in art collections beside the Dying Gladiator or the Venus de Milo—which would perhaps never have seen the light but for the extensive excavations resulting directly or indirectly from the new order of things.

In these days when Mr. Chamberlain and others are tentatively speaking of the municipalisation of the lands on which cities stand, it may be as well to mention that the municipality of Rome is the owner of one-third of the land within the City walls. Thus it has come about that the City has stored in the Capitol since 1872 the following:—705 amphoræ with important inscriptions; 2,360 terra-cotta lamps; 1824 inscriptions engraved on marble or stone; 77 columns of rare marble; 313 pieces of columns; 157 marble capitals; 118 bases; 590 works of art in terra-cotta; 405 works of art in bronze; 711 gems, intaglios, cameos; 18 marble sarcophagi; 152 abas-reliefs; 192 marble statues in a good state of preservation; 21 marble figures of animals; 268 busts and heads; 54 pictures in polychrome mosaic; 47 objects of gold; 39 of silver; 36,679 coins of gold, silver, and bronze; and an almost incredible amount of smaller relics in terra cotta, bone, glass, enamel, lead, ivory, iron, copper, and stucco.

In addition to this collection the soil of Rome has yielded in ten years a thousand Latin inscriptions—while the five previous centuries only yielded 3,925, catalogued by the Berlin Academy of Sciences. The plan and structure of buildings and houses superimposed during thousand years—including archæological strata wholly unknown before—are now disclosed and made available for the verification of disputed questions of history. The hypercriticism of Niebuhr and other German historians has been once for all authoritatively exploded; it is beyond question that the Roman Kings were not myths but the actual rulers of a State founded by a pastoral tribe from the Alban Hills—shepherds of the bronze age whose "hut urns" have been found under the lava poured forth by now extinct craters whose rumblings are mentioned in the pages of Livy. The excavations of Rome and its environs have rehabilitated some endangered reputations and have sadly diminished the authority of others.

NEW-FOUND MASTERPIECES.

In speaking of the new and the valuable collections of objects of art rescued from oblivion by the works necessitated by the creation of the new Rome, Signor Lanciani very justly observes that "these collections are not consisting merely of ordinary objects; they contain masterpieces in every branch and department—masterpieces which, if found in the capitals of Europe, would be looked upon as the most precious possessions of the nation."

Of some of these masterpieces, not to be exhibited to the general public pending the completion of the new museums, of which they will form the ornaments and make the renown, I have been enabled to have a private view, through the good offices of a well-known Anglo-Indian, whose name is still remembered in Calcutta, Dr. Edmonson Charles, Physician to the British Embassy, an enthusiastic antiquarian who takes an active interest in the archæological investigations in progress. The principal of these are two magnificent bronze statues of athletes found while excavating the foundations for a new theatre on the slope of the Quirinal Hill. The spot in which they were found, some seventeen feet below the surface, is close to the foundation of the Temple of the Sun, built by the Emperor Aurelian to commemorate the siege of Palmira and the capture of the Eastern Queen Zenobia. The nobler of the two statues was found upright resting on the capital of a pillar, and surrounded by sifted sand to keep the precious bronze from injury. Doubtless the statues were removed from the adjacent baths of Constantine, and buried, to evade the rapacity of a barbarian enemy. The Boxer is seated for momentary repose, the marks of severe punishment being given with wonderful realism on face, shoulders, and arms. One ear is represented as just swelling, and the other cut too recently for the swelling to show itself. The furred leather gauntlets, made doubly formidable by sharp brass knuckles, show the exact nature of the weapons which have inflicted the injuries which this powerful athlete has sustained. The development of muscle, without being exaggerated, gives an idea of vigour and invincible energy. The attitude is that of a man resting momentarily, but ready to renew the contest with entire confidence in his strength and skill. The other figure is seven feet four inches high, and two feet wide across the shoulders. It is a portrait statue, and some critics regard it as representing one of the Macedonian Kings. The attitude of the nude figure, a splendid form, indicates reposeful strength. The left arm is uplifted, supported by a lance or rod. Another bronze statue is that of Bacchus, found seventeen feet beneath the bed of the Tiber; an interesting bronze, but not of the first class. These and other statues are part of the collection that are to find shelter in the galleries in course of erection at the baths of Diocletian. They are undoubtedly of Greek workmanship, and the two first mentioned are of the best period of Greek art. In another museum in course of construction for the housing of antiquities excavated outside the walls, are objects of art which are equally remarkable. Of these the most noticeable are a bronze statue of Apollo, and a perfectly lovely marble figure of a young girl of exquisite beauty, who is asleep and dreaming. This dream in marble is Greek work of the best period, and is as different from "all the nonsense of the stone ideal" as the woman "ripe and real" whom Byron preferred could possibly be.

THE RECENT EXCAVATIONS.

The wisdom of converting Rome which has been inherited by the present generation, into the capital of Modern Italy, it is now idle to discuss, for those in possession have decided the question once for all. The City has never ceased to be the abode of men from the date of its foundation till now, and every generation has assumed the right to do what it liked with its own. The destruction, wholly or in part, of the grand structures of Imperial Rome was not so much the work of the barbarians, or even of the Mediæval Popes—who, by converting temples and palaces into churches did much to preserve them—but was rather due to the renaissance which had no reverence for antiquity as such, but pillaged the old buildings to obtain the pillars and carvings wherewith to build up new structures nearly as beautiful.

Many buildings were destroyed to deprive brigands and outlaws of haunts in which they lay in wait to rob and slay the wayfarer. For centuries the Colosseum was "the safest den" of Roman outlaws; even so late as the Pontificate of Pius VI. many skeletons of murdered men were discovered in the arcades. Only a few months ago Signor Lanciani found that a daring pickpocket had established himself in the upper cavity of the Arch of Titus, surrounded by ancient marble heads and other fragments. When abandoned buildings are turned to such use even in recent times, it can easily be understood that in former ages there was good reason to demolish structures which were put to such bad use. Still many structures, or portions of structures of great interest, have been preserved under the protecting weight of thousands of tons of earth, which have now been carted away. The work of excavation on something approaching the scale now attained owes its origin to the Prefect of Department du Tibre, M. Tournon who during the reign of Napoleon expended two hundred thousand pounds on works of utility, and in unearthing and laying bare the temples of Vespasian, of Castor and Pollux, of Antonina and Faustina, the Forum of Trajan, the Colosseum and other structures. Something—indeed a good deal—had been done by the Popes, but the work was not again taken in hand in the Napoleonic spirit until 1870. At that time the Forum, which is now completely excavated, was a field on which trees were growing things that *depaseuted*. It is a long time since the stories he has put in, and certainly not more of "a chestnut," as the ever-original Yankee styles a time-honoured yarn. The best of those given here is the one of the man in for his wine once in Scripture, who had been told the one subject he was sure to be questioned on was the names of the kings of Israel and Judah. So he had spent the whole previous night studying that appalling list. Judge of his anguish when, instead of turning on the hardly acquired subject, the presiding examiner said to him—"Now, Mr. B., which are the major and which are the minor prophets?" But at once rising to the occasion he rejoined, "Do not let us draw in vidious distinctions between these holy men. It is better to consider who were the kings of Israel and Judah," and so saying, he started off at score with the buried majesties of Samaria and Zion, while the examiners stared petrified at this sudden turning of the tables.

The breakfast party and the riding school are amusingly described. The story of the Pinafore is also good, narrating a practical joke which was one of the successes of the Commem. of 1880, and of which the author can justly claim that the *parmagna fuit*. It was, he says, the best thing he ever did at Oxford, and he bids farewell to Alma Mater with the glory of the Pinafore upon him. The account of the voyage to India and the first fortnight in Bombay, contains some good touches, but is unduly spun out, and it is a pity that the author should have unnecessarily dragged in, even for a moment, the unsavoury subject over which Lord Randolph Churchill made his celebrated *faux pas* the other day in the debate on the Report of the Special Commission. It is when the hero goes up-country and reaches his first station that the best part of the book begins. It does not need any great stretch of imagination to be pretty certain that this station was Ahmedabad. No one acquainted with men and events in that part of the country, say from seven to twelve years ago, will fail to recognize with pleasure the appreciative and loving description, slight and fragmentary though it purposely be, of the author's earliest and best master, his guide, philosopher, and friend, the dear, ungainly, amiable, eccentric, generous Judge who passed his life in doing kindnesses to all around him, and to whose beloved memory—for, alas! he was cut off in his prime—the book closes with a graceful and affectionate tribute. Mr. Barlow, too, the man of universal knowledge with a furious desire to impart it to all and sundry, Facundus, the scarcely less gifted conversationalist, Jones of Llangollen, the author's chum of the same year as himself, Colonel Bigg the Political Agent, and last but not least, Major Potts, the Cantonment Magistrate, are life-like amusing characters, who remind us not obscurely of "parties whom we have met." But this is danger-ous ground and must be skimmed with rapid pace. Of a safer character are the descriptions of natives—the old Knubi, the Brahman convert, the reformer, and the musician. They are clever little portraits, showing much sympathetic insight into native character. The lonely district life of an Assistant Collector is well described, and there are some studies of the three great services of the country after the manner of Aberigh-Mackay. But our space is done, and we must cease, only assuring Thomas Brown in conclusion, of our hearty good will, and recommending our readers to make his acquaintance at first hand for themselves.

* Thacker and Company, Bombay.

NOTES FROM JUBBULPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, DEC. 31.

COLONEL MCCLEVERTY, Commanding the Derbyshire Regiment, vacates his command, I learn, in April next, giving over charge to Major Lloyd, now Second-in-Command. Brigade drills, &c., are the order of the day. General Barnard is keen on parades now ere the arrival of Sir Frederick Roberts on the 8th prox. A "night-attack", parade is to come off, I hear, on the 2nd prox. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of India will present the new colours to the Derbyshire Regiment on the 8th prox. The 18th Bengal Infantry leaves the station for Cachar shortly. The draft from the "Derbys," which were to proceed to England on the 3rd prox., has been cancelled owing to the accident to the Crocodile.

The distribution of prizes to the boys and girls of Christ Church Schools have taken place. General Barnard, with a number of ladies and gentlemen, witnessed the gymnastics of the boys, and the musical entertainment, and kindergarten by the girls and infants. The performances were pronounced to be very good. The secretary announced that the boys' school maintains its high reputation for being premia in the Central Provinces. A lad of 13 years of age was the *only* one in the Central Provinces, who passed the Middle School Examination in the first grade. He complimented the head-master (Mr. Harcourt) and his assistant (Miss Harcourt) for the excellent results—ten boys passing out of eleven. The girls' school did not do very well. The secretary said, parents *objected* to their girls being presented for the Middle School Examination!

The storm about the "Cemetery" has ended. Ministers of all other religious denominations have to get the consent, or rather to inform the Chaplain, before interment. This is only the Government Order enforced.

The weather is delightful and pleasant. At 6 a.m. the thermometer indicates 43° and at 2 p.m. 70°. Public health is satisfactory.

REVIEW.

THE ADVENTURES OF THOMAS BROWN, A GRIFFIN.*

THIS is a collection of juvenile sketches by a Bombay Civilian of his Oxford days and his first two years in India. They appeared originally a good many years ago in various newspapers, and are now republished in book-form. There is an engaging modesty about the author's preface which at once disposes us to an appreciative and indulgent perusal of them. He tells us that his only object is to amuse the passing leisure of the young and light-hearted; that no one can be less blind than himself to the faults of style which characterize these juvenile effusions, but that he has preferred to reprint them as they originally appeared, feeling that revision and corre

...Tsar's Manifesto that fine-cut tobacco may produce a...ument of hostilities. The settlers who have planted their farms and houses, the result of years of hard work, are beginning to regret their purchases. A crop of cut-rate supposed to be on the warpath turned out to be nothing worse than a party permitted to kill game beyond the reservation. A friendly chief wanting the Agent not to have the dinner stopped. "It is our church," he said; "just the same as the white man's church, only that we don't pass round the hat."

A Bradford firm has found it necessary to reduce the rate of wages of some 1,000 of their workpeople by an average of sixty-five per cent., in consequence of the diminution of their trade resulting from the operation of the McKinley Tariff. It is a serious matter that 1,000 persons should at this time of unemployment be subjected to the affair reasonably. They are the weavers in the velvet department of the Manningham Mills.

Mr. John Lash Latey has retired from the editorship of *The Illustrated London News*, after a long period of service. He has been associated with the paper since its foundation in 1842, and has resigned on account of his advanced years. The good wishes of a large circle of friends and fellow journalists follow him into his well-earned retirement. It is understood that his successor is Mr. Clement King Shorter, who has been for some time a member of Mr. Latey's Staff.

An extraordinary state of things has developed itself in connection with the business of scale and weighing machine manufacturers. On the 1st of January a New Act comes into operation requiring the special stamping of all machines in use on that day. The manufacturers find themselves quite unable to grapple with the orders crowding in upon them, and an effort is being made to induce the President of the Board of Trade to grant an extension of time for fixing the Government stamp. Mr. ... is in communication on the subject with ... Hicks-Beach.

... that the whole world may be fleeced to ... fish horse for the hunting field? Sir ... Price has an answer to the question. ... fish hunter is brought up to be ... ses are few and far between, and ... oks or walls for his daily living ... ned. He is moreover handled ... young; he is seldom over-bitted ... he comes into the market. ... re of the soil, he has bone, ... qualities which rarely fail ... feeding of an English stable ... m and manners. Sir Richard ... re is no fear that Ireland is going ... to the matter of hunters. A recent tour of inspection has convinced him that she is breeding them every year in greater excellence and abundance.

Lyncharge is still going on in New York about the large fortune left by A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince. Judge Hilton opposes the claims of the Irish relatives. The suit of the latter, is against one of the legatees under the disputed will, a probate of which was obtained by Judge Hilton swearing a declaration that the testator had no living relatives. One of the witnesses secretly, when signing his name, placed a private mark against the margin of the paper. That mark, it is alleged, is not to be seen on the will propounded by Judge Hilton. An application was recently made by the counsel for the Irish claimants to take the testimony of one of the witnesses, who is old and infirm; but it was defeated upon a technicality by Judge Hilton's attorney. Meantime, there is considerable interest felt in the case in Belfast, where the claimant, Sarah Branagh, is well known.

Travellers who have just arrived from Finland gave a pitiable account of the state of affairs in that country. There is even a talk of the whole Senate resigning. Here is a country a year ago almost as free as any with Liberal institutions, Liberal men at the Government, Liberal constitution, an almost free press, and free speech and thought. The country was prospering, trade was excellent, and the people hopeful. Now all this is altered. The people are grieved and down-pressed with despotic rule. Not a word may be said in their defence. The best men in the land are turned out of their offices, and Russian institutions are pressed upon the Finns in every department. The newspapers of Finland complain bitterly that every sign of public feeling is stopped, even in cases so innocent that neither the editor nor any body else could foresee what would happen. Great losses are incurred, as if frequently happens the whole issues, nearly printed, are confiscated. There is a feeling that the Finnish authorities overstep their instructions from St. Petersburg, and that there is no intention on the part of the Russian Government to be so strict.

Snowing appears to begin early in Birmingham—much too early to meet the approval of a shilling-a-week gentleman who calls attention to the evil. This "observer" was recently in a shop in the town when two little urchins came in whose eyes were literally below the level of the counter. To his surprise they asked for "two cigarettes." When they had been served he asked the shopkeeper, "Do you sell cigarettes to children like that?" The woman's reply was, "If I didn't somebody else would." "We know," says the "observer," "the evil effects of bad tobacco upon adults; but how about these little mites smoking cigarettes at a farthing each?" "We have restricted, as the age of persons buying fireworks. Why not, it is suggested, make it unlawful to sell tobacco to little children?

The family of De Lafayette is extinct, writes a Paris correspondent. Its last male member, M. Edmond de Lafayette, grandson of the great general, died a few days ago at the age of 72. He entered public life in 1843 as a member of the Constituante, was returned to the Bordeaux Assembly with his late brother, Oscar de Lafayette, and sat as a Republican friend of M. Thiers. He was a Republican and a man of sweet and kindly nature, in manners a high-toned gentleman. He rarely swerved from what he thought the right course, and was wholly free from ... He had a pleasant vein of ... only kept from being satirical by ... He had numerous personal friends, who had claims on his family ... bachelor he said he could not ... and lived in a small flat ... Champs Elysées. I last saw him at a ... given by the Governor of the Bank of ... and that he had received one of ... warnings, one side of each lip being paralysed. He managed to converse freely. He was a member of the Bank of France, of which he was a councillor, leading four-and-a-half millions of the Bank of England. Somebody twitted him ... enriched a bachelor, and observed that ... there was no other Lafayette to succeed him. "Oh," he replied, "the family is all but dead, ... what does it matter? Our name will be for ever associated with the greatest Republic, and the most powerful nation the world has ever seen —America."

The accounts in the American papers of the great football contest, between the two Universities, Yale and Harvard, depict a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm. The game lasted from nearly afternoon till nightfall on a dull November day. It was witnessed by a crowd of 15,000 people, Yale, which has always hitherto been the victor, won the toss. Their colours were represented by violets, and various shades of blue worn by the ladies who favoured them. Harvard's scarlet was equally well represented, and one little lady who had tied enormous red bows on her little shoes was greeted by the Harvardians with a wonderful uproar of cheers. The interval before the game began, was filled up with the Harvard ditty,

"In eighteen hundred and ninety-two
Skow-bale! Skow-bale!
We'll paint the crimson above the blue.
Skow-bale, says I!"

the Yale man beginning upon the slightest pause with,

"How's to good old Yale, drink her down!
She's as hearty and as hale, drink her down!"

At three the game began, and 15,000 pair of eyes were intent upon the ball. At a late hour the score is 12 to 3 in favour of Harvard, and so it is destined to remain, for soon after it is so dark that, notwithstanding a little pale moon-light, it is impossible to see the ball. Time is called, and the match is over.

At Zeltz, in a well-to-do merchant's house, a party of children had assembled for an evening's entertainment. While the amusements were at their height, and the children were in high glee, a youth entered the room wearing a black mask. On the daughter of the host, a girl of seven, turning suddenly she caught sight of the mask, and with a cry of terror sank to the floor in a fit, and died shortly afterwards.

Lord Hugerton was one of the most agreeable of men, but he had one defect. He wore false teeth, and they were always falling about in a strange manner. The following story was told of him. He was in a railway carriage. A lady got in, and sat down opposite him. In a second she jumped up. "Some one is biting me," she shrieked. And it turned out that Lord Houghton had put his teeth on the seat, and that they closed on her when she sat down.

The late Graf was created Prince von Pless in 1856, and the present Prince was granted the style of Durchlaucht, Serene Highness) from the Prussian Government in 1866. The Pless family own immense estates in Silesia, and both the Emperor William and his grandfather have several times been the guests of the present Prince at this magnificent palace of Fürstenstein, which is one of the most splendid and most beautiful country seats in North Germany, and the vast forest which surrounds it swarms with game.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR GUTTA-PERCHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think the important discovery made by Mr. B. F. da Costa of the above well-known sprurge-wort, yielding a substitute for gutta-percha is questionable. It is a well-known fact, that since 1848 the inspissated milky sap of this dicotyledonous plant yields a substance after preparation, almost like that of the finest gutta-percha of Singapore, obtained from the *Dichopsis gutta*, which tree, from recent accounts, has almost become exterminated in accessible places. I cannot account for the assertion made by your fair correspondent. Although, perhaps, the nine samples sent to the London market may be the means of prosecuting further experiments in India from the several milky individuals of the vegetable world.—*Sapotaceæ, Asclepiadia-ceæ, Euphorbia-ceæ, &c.*

The above well-known plant is sacred to certain tribes in Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhootan, and is dedicated to the serpent-godess *Manasa*, hence the vernacular synonym "*Manee sij*". Like all the *Euphorbia-ceæ* family, the milky juice of this spurge-wort is extensively used by *hakims*. I also know, that the *Dicropsis Elliptica* (Benth), growing on the Western Ghauts between Bombay and Canara, produces our Indian gutta-percha, for which discovery, we are indebted to General Gullen. The gum is obtained from the trees by tapping. Mr. da Costa, I opine, is aware, that a substance equally as good, has been obtained from the *Madar* (*Calotropis procera*) alias *Q. Hamiltoni*, Dr. Riddell of the Hyderabad Residency, was the first to prepare this useful substance in 1852, (*q. v. Bombay Times*). I trust Mr. da Costa will not take it amiss at my objecting to the discovery of a substitute in the milky sap of the *E. Neriifolia* for gutta-percha. Dr. Dymock will no doubt corroborate what I have mentioned.—Yours, &c.,

F. R.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The subject of the series of "Coming Men" in the London *Figaro* of the 13th instant is Lord Wenlock, the new Governor of Madras. The following is what the *Figaro* has to say about him":—

The appointment of Lord Wenlock to the post of Governor of Madras has, generally speaking, been extremely well received by all political parties. There are a few Conservatives who do not like it. They think that the appointment ought to have been offered to one of themselves, and at the clubs they say so. But it is quite as well that the view they take of the matter should be discussed outside the clubs. Undoubtedly, Lord Wenlock is a Liberal Unionist; he has for some time been one of the Liberal Unionist Whips in the House of Lords. Is this, however, regarded as a disqualification? It is to be contended that though the Liberal Unionists are very welcome to use their endeavours to keep the Conservative Government alive, they must not expect to be considered in the question of patronage? They do not desire to share what are called the sweets of office. Mr. Goschen is their solitary representative in the Cabinet; and most Conservatives affirm that he is as Conservative as Mr. Balfour. Happily, the disappointed place-seekers have not much power to stir up ill-feeling. Ministers listen to their complaints, and take no notice. The leaders of the Liberal Unionist party are content to know that their understanding with Lord Salisbury and his colleagues has stood the stress and strain of years, and is more cordial to-day than it was four years ago. They are satisfied that the vast majority of the rank and file of the Conservative party do not wish that every valuable and exalted appointment which falls vacant should be given to Conservatives. At the same time it is not to the interests of the Unionist alliance that whenever a Liberal Unionist is selected for an important position abroad or at home, there should be an allegation that "Conservatives have been passed over." Perhaps if the truth were known, it would be found that the Conservatives were not passed over, and that one of them, at any rate, had the refusal of the Governorship of Madras. For a man of forty deemed capable of administering the affairs of a great Indian Presidency is an honour, but if a great compliment has been paid to Lord Wenlock by the selection, he does not, it must be remembered, bear any resemblance to a needy hanger-on of the Government, who is in want of an income. He leaves a great deal at home in order to undertake service in the Eastern empire. There is apparently nothing he does not possess which is requisite to make life worth living for in England. He was born in the purple, at Berkeley Square, with the highest prospects, which have not been unfulfilled. Educated at Eton and Cambridge, Lord Wenlock, or as he then was, the Hon. Bolthy Lawley, was married in 1872 to Lady Constance Mary Luscelles, daughter of the fourth Earl of Harewood. He is a nephew of the Duke of Westminster, and has long been a popular member of society. On the death of his father in 1889, he came into possession not only of the title, but of two beautiful county seats, Escrick Park in Yorkshire, and Binton Lodge in Shropshire. In both counties he has commanding influence, and is esteemed as an excellent landlord, and a capital host. In Yorkshire his name is a household word. No useful movement which has been started in recent years for the benefit of the Yorkshire people has failed to gain his support. He is a director of the North-Eastern Railway Company, of the York Union Banking Company, and chairman of the Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Company. In each of these capacities he has shown both a remarkable knowledge of business and much tact. When the East Riding County Council was formed, he was elected Deputy Chairman, and he has since become the Chairman. His appointment to Madras will deprive the East Riding Council of his greatly appreciated services. Ardently anxious to promote the agricultural welfare of the district, he was one of the promoters of a show of stock in his own park, and he is President of the Society under whose auspices the exhibitions take place. He has also prominently identified himself with the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, and has spared no efforts to advance the scheme for the installation of a chair of agriculture in connection with the Yorkshire College at Leeds. A true sportsman, he hunts regularly with the York and Amsty hounds, and not only plays cricket, but has arranged some notable matches in his own domains. He has found time to act as a justice of the peace for the North and East Ridings, and he holds commissions in the Yorkshire Cavalry, and the 5th Brigade North Division, Royal Artillery. In the opinion of the *Yorkshire Herald* which ought to know, "there is no man of his position to whom the county owes more than it owes to him." And again, "he is associated with nearly every local contemporary movement of a public and useful character." In fact, the *Herald*, while congratulating the Presidency of Madras upon the accession of a Governor of great ability and exceptional merit, alludes with obvious regret to the fact of his removal from Yorkshire. The banquet at which he is to be entertained at York on Saturday will be a memorable demonstration. It may be conceded that, so far as the House of Commons is concerned, Lord Wenlock's experience is limited. A Liberal always, he could not, in spite of local influence, get the electors of Wenlock to return him to Parliament, and his first and only appearance in the Lower Chamber was as member for Chester. When, in the same year which witnessed his accession to the peerage, he defeated Mr. Raikes, he little imagined that within a decade he would be offered by the Government of which his former opponent is a member, an Indian Governorship. In 1882 he seconded the Address in the House of Lords in a strong Liberal speech. But when Mr. Gladstone declared in favour of Home Rule and entered into partnership with Mr. Parnell, Lord Wenlock, hitherto one of his most loyal supporters, found it impossible to follow him any longer and threw in his fortunes with Lord Hartington and Sir Henry James. There is no such word as half-hearted in the vocabulary of Lord Wenlock. Having once realised the dangers of Mr. Gladstone's policy, he devoted all his energy to the task of strengthening the Unionist cause. He is Chairman of the Federated Unionist Organisation of the County of York, and President of the York Liberal Unionist Association. Nor has he confined his exertions to one county. He has actively concerned himself in the establishment of Liberal Unionist Associations wherever it has been observed they were required, and it is no secret that Lord Hartington looks upon him as one of his principal lieutenants. Whether, then, on the score of personal fitness, or on the ground of solid political work, it may safely be asserted that Lord Wenlock has substantial claims to the distinction which has been conferred upon him. His qualifications are none the less indisputable because they have not been widely advertised. It is not the most showy politicians who shine the most brilliantly in positions such as that of Governor of Madras. Lord Wenlock's high personal character is a guarantee that during his rule the air of Government House will be sweet and clean; and his Excellency will start for India, not arrive in time to receive the Czarewitch, with the best wishes of an exceptionally large circle of friends.

The *World* remarks:—Lord Wenlock is a lucky man, for it has been an open secret that for some time he has been trying to get Colonial employment, having, through the agricultural depression, lost a large part of his income, so that his appointment to Madras is for him very opportune. He has also let Escrick for a term of years to Mr. Meates, who takes possession in the autumn. Lord and Lady Wenlock leave at the end of the month. Lord Wenlock takes his brother, Captain Lawley, of the 7th Hussars, and Mr. S. Baring, 10th Hussars, as A.D.C.s, and will also take over some of Lord Connemara's present staff. Lord and Lady Wenlock have travelled already a great deal in India. Lord Wenlock ought to be able to save a good deal of money, as the income, with extras, is nearly £10,000 a year, and it is well known that all the late Governors have saved.

VERDI'S NEW COMIC OPERA.

The following characteristic letter (says a Florence correspondent of the *Standard*) has been addressed by the veteran composer of "Otello" to his friend Marchese Monaldi, a well-known musical critic of Rome. The translation given below refers to the new comic opera "Falstaff," which, it is hoped, will see the footlights before long:—

"Genoa, December 3, 1899.

"My dear Signor Monaldi,—What shall I tell you? For the last forty years I have had a fervent desire to write a comic opera, and for the last fifty years I have known "The Merry Wives of Windsor," albeit those everlasting 'ifs' and 'buts' which are to be found in everything, always prevented me from carrying out that desire. Now, however, Boito has overcome them all, and has written for me the libretto of a lyric comedy which is unlike any other. It is an amusement to me to set it to music, without any special object whatever. I do not even know when the work will be finished, for, I repeat, it is an amusement. Falstaff is a wretch capable of any income and every kind of meanness, but he does it in an amusing way. He is a veritable type, and there are so many types. The opera is thoroughly bouncal. Amen.—Believe me, always yours,

"G. VERDI."

It is known by this time, the correspondent adds, that Arrigo Boito, the eminent composer of "Mefistofele," put aside his own new opera, "Nero," in order to write the libretto of "Falstaff" for his old friend Verdi.

ENGLISH PROOF OF THE JAPANESE.

It is a startling proof of the progress of Japan in Western ideas that Japan cannot now go on without a "Dictionary of Idiomatic English Phrases." Mr. James Dixon, of the Imperial University of Japan, has compiled such a book. Mr. Dixon is Professor of English Literature at the Imperial University, and his first edition was printed in Japanese for the use of his own students. The present is in English, for the use of Englishmen. A Chinaman set him the example of the earlier compilation in "Kwong's Dictionary of English Phrases," but Mr. Dixon objects to this work that the phrases are chiefly American. He might object that what is not American in it is, after all not Japanese. It is startling to find that both Chinamen and Japanese have got so far as to want not our words only, but our phrases, our proverbs, and even our slang. Mr. Dixon will teach them a good deal more of the last than most of us know ourselves. He will, in fact, equip them at all points, and enable them to hold their own with distinction in Mayfair or in Seven Dials. The travelling Japanese has now merely to know his company to suit his language to it, at a moment's notice. He is in the Society of the learned, et as say, and he wishes to speak by the card—his dictionary by a conventional sign will enable him to express himself in "good prose." He is with the elegant—it will give him a large stock of phrases used in polite conversation." He is with the thoughtless, the heartless, the free—the dictionary has a varied assortment of phrases used in familiar conversation, but not admissible in polite society." He is in the slums, or in the very highest circles—here is a storehouse of "vulgar" phrases, offered only as things to be avoided, but to be used, of course, as the student may think fit. The robed scholar from the East may now learn, as all scholars in the West know, that "to egg on" is perfectly good English prose. He is not, however, to conclude that everything with eggs in it is equally pass muster. He is warned that the phrase "as sure as eggs is eggs" is decidedly low. Japan must have a culture as deep as it is wide or it would never know searchings of heart about these things.

In like manner our Japanese in England may describe himself or a friend as "living on the fat of the land." This is good prose; but "the fat's in the fire," without being absolutely slangy, is "not admissible in polite conversation." He may use it in familiar discourse, as, for instance, we conceive, when he is talking to a poor relation. It might not be inappropriate to the smoking room of a club—the strangers' smoking room by preference—but we doubt if it should be heard in any other part of the establishment. "To give away" is a phrase you might take into any company; "to give one's self away," while not without the stamp of approval, is of somewhat more limited propriety. It may be employed in polite conversation, but not in serious conversation—at the Athenæum, for instance, but not in a sermon by one of its members. A Bishop, as we take it, might say that the defeated parties in the Lincoln case had given themselves away, but he could not express himself in that manner while assisting the Archbishop to deliver judgment. The conversational phrases—the phrases that may be used in polite conversation—afford a somewhat freer range. The traveller is less cribbed and confined within the more severe proprieties. He moves, as it were, without harness. He may, for example, talk of "casting sheep's eyes," and none will have a right to frown. He may, even, if he longs very much to do it, say that he can see such and such a thing with half an eye." Here again, however, there is a distinction. To see with half an eye is not admissible in polite society. It is fit only for familiar conversation. The distinction, we take it, is this: You might cast sheep's eyes in Rotten-row, but you could only see with half an eye in Battersea-park. No Japanese who respects himself should say "My eye!" or "all my eye and Betty Martin" in any circumstances whatever. He will do well to avoid the temptation to say "Dead as a herring" or "as a door-nail." It is familiar: it is harmless perhaps; but it is certainly not polite. He is also warned against the phrase "A Glasgow magistrate," as the synonym for a salt herring. "A fig for it," "all abroad," and "A 1," are also more honoured in the breach than in the observance. "By Jingo" is set down as "a mild oath having no definite meaning" which, considering the mischief it has sometimes done, is to let it off very lightly indeed.

This and Kwong's work will, we feel sure, lead to considerable improvement in the use of our idiom among Eastern scholars. There is room for improvement. The Baboo English is not the English that leaves most to be desired in this respect. "English of the Chinese treaty ports is free, but it is nothing else. It may be doubted whether Canton and Shanghai have, to this day, got much beyond the felicity of that immortal translation of "Excelsior" into pigeon English which was published some years ago. The title of the poem was translated, "Topside-galow," "Topside" meaning above or higher, as the opposite of "bottomside," or below and "galow" being merely a sort of interjection to give it exclamatory force.

In happy homes he saw the light
Of household fires gleam warm and bright;
Above, the spectral glaciers shone,
And from his lips escaped a groan.
"Excelsior!"

So wrote the American poet, while the Chinese adaptor put it in this way:

Inside house him can see light
And every room all fine all right,
His country plenty too more light,
Inside him mouth he plenty say
"Topside-galow!"

Or again:

"Try not the Pass!" the old man said,
"Dark lowers the tempest overhead,
The roaring flood (in Spring) is red—
And loud that clarion voice replied
"Excelsior!"

Ole man talkey "no can walk!"
"By'm bye rain come—werry dark,
Have got water, werry wide—
Maskey! my must go topside—
"Topside-galow!"

A gentler, and, in every way, a more winning exposition followed; and we know how it was rendered by the American poet:

"O stay," the maiden said, "and rest
Thy weary head upon this breast!"
A tear stood in his bright blue eye,
But still he answered with a sigh,
"Excelsior!"

And thus the bard of Shanghai:—

"Man-man! one girley talkey he,
"What for you go topside lookee-see?
And one time more hopetomy cry.
But all time walkey plenty high—
"Topside-galow!"

It is evident that Kwong has not written of our idiom a moment too soon. Mr. Dixon may have arrived just in time to save many a shock to British feeling on the part of Japanese admirers of the British muse.

PARNELL CONFERENCE IN BOULOGNE

The following telegrams which passed between Mr O'Brien and Mr. Parnell explain the object of the recent conferences at Boulogne:—

To Parnell, House of Commons, London.

I shrink with horror from taking sides with you in a struggle which opens such appalling prospect of ruin and disgrace to our cause. Throughout this unhappy business I have refrained from saying one word personally offensive to you, and have read with deepest pain and disgust some of the personal attacks made on you; and now, before Ireland is irretrievably committed to a ruinous conflict, I appeal to you as a leader I have for ten years been proud to follow, and as a friend for whom I still feel warm affection, can you not see some way by which, while safeguarding your own reputation, the country may be saved from the utter destruction that threatens it?—WILLIAM O'BRIEN, Hoffman House.

To this Mr. Parnell sent the following reply:—

Had you wired prior to Saturday some suggestions from me might have succeeded. Now too late for me to rescue seceders from false position. Shall, however, be glad to see and consult with you on arrival in Europe.

NEW YORK, DEC. 9.—The following cable message has just been sent by the delegates to Mr. Justin M'Carthy:—"Hoffman-house, New York. To Justin M'Carthy.—William O'Brien sails on Saturday for Havre, to convey our views, and consult with you and your colleagues. We publish to-day full cablegrams with Parnell.—JOHN DILLON.

Mr. O'Brien sent the following cable message addressed to Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, at the House of Commons:—

I regret extremely to find that a misleading version of my confidential telegram to you has been published in the Press. Your reply shows a total misunderstanding of my message, which was entirely prompted by an extremely personal regard for your past services, and a still existing personal affection towards yourself. It was sent with the full knowledge of my colleagues here, in the earnest hope that you might, in consonance with the will of the majority-party, whose election of chairman we have endorsed, find a way by which the country might be saved from a ruinous conflict.

The tone of your reply leaves little ground of hope; but, having regard to the terrible consequences to our country of a prolonged internecine struggle, I am still anxious to have an interview with you, and shall start on Saturday for France, on my way to Ireland.

I am communicating this to the Press.—WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

THE TORMENTS OF THE IMAGINATIVE MAN.

Of imagination Charles Kingsley writes thus:—Would to God I could be the person that I can conceive. If you wish to pray against a burden and temptation, pray against that awful gift (for it is a purely involuntary gift) of imagination, which alternately flatters and torments its possessor, flatters him by making him fancy that he possesses the virtues which he can imagine in others; torments him because it makes him feel in himself a capacity for every imaginable form of vice.

Yet, if it be a gift of God's (and it cannot be a gift of the devil's), it must bring some good, and perhaps the good is the capacity for sympathy with blackguards, publicans, and sinners; trying, as usual, to avoid the tremendous meaning of the words, by borrowing from an old English translation. To see into the inner life of these, to know their disease, not from books, but from inward and scientific anatomy, imagination may help a man. If it does that for me, I shall not regret it, though it is, solitarily speaking, the most humiliating and tormenting of talents.

PEN ALMOND MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially when the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TEMAGHEE AND Co., Bombay.

GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

A Russian lady reminds me of a scandal in some points analogous to the one which now agitates the Irish party at Westminster. It was the Cataczay one, which caused zeal for social purity, and the keeping up of decent appearances, to boil and bubble twenty years ago at Washington. The late Prince Constantine Cataczay was a brilliant Russian diplomat, having wit, sagacity, and penetration, and being famous for his repartees. He was counted the best despatch and precis writer under the Russian Foreign Office. Daniel Webster, in 1840, thought him the smartest young man that Europe had ever sent to Washington. Cataczay went there for the first time at the close of 1843, and gave Webster his impressions of the European Governments permanent, provisional, quaking, and reactionary of that year, and of the Revolutionists who had stood up. There never was a greater favourite at the White House than Cataczay was when he was first attached to the Russian Legation at Washington. In an evil hour he was sent back to Washington somewhere towards the end of the sixties. The situation into which he had in the meanwhile fallen in Italy was as much that of co-respondency as Italian manners admit of. The (in all but name) fair respondent was with him, but ignored by Washington society. However, the Equal Rights Party thought it scandalous for Cataczay to be "in society" while she was condemned to keep in the shade.

Some ladies of that party called on Secretary Fish, and warned him that if he did not ask Prince Gortschakoff to send another Minister, the papers would ring with the irregularities of Prince Cataczay's life. It was arranged that a number of ladies were to protest against his presence at the White House by leaving it in a body when the Prince entered the drawing-room there. Secretary Fish tried to quiet them by reminding them that the Czar was a notorious breaker of the seventh commandment. To punish the Russian Minister for relatively venial sinfulness would be to censure the master, who was a thousand times worse. The ladies thought it all the better that Alexander II. should be shamed by the shaming of his Minister. Mrs. General Grant was appalled to find she was a religious Methodist, and could not understand why the Czar's feelings were to be spared. General Grant said that a man who openly violated the seventh commandment was not a proper person to send to Washington as Minister Plenipotentiary. Fish found himself obliged to ask Gortschakoff to recall Cataczay. The poor Czar asked whether the Government of Washington might not be brought to tolerate the diplomat until the Grand Duke Alexis had visited the President. General Grant consented, but under conditions so humiliating that one wonders how Cataczay could have put up with them. The offending diplomat was only to go to the White House with the Grand Duke, see nobody there but the President, and to keep out of society where there was a likelihood of meeting Secretaries of State, Senators, Congressmen, and their wives, and he was to be recalled directly Alexis sailed for Europa. Gortschakoff's and Cataczay's contention was precisely that which has been urged by the Parnellites as against Mr. Gladstone, but Grant "would not have it." In return, Cataczay and their wives, and he was to be recalled directly Alexis sailed for Europa. Gortschakoff's and Cataczay's contention was precisely that which has been urged by the Parnellites as against Mr. Gladstone, but Grant "would not have it." In return, Cataczay called him "the head of a gang of thieves." Grant, on reading this in a paper said he did not mind what an angry man said of him; but, at any rate, if he had thieves around him it was not a reason for adding to them a contingent of breakers of the seventh commandment. Cataczay had to go, and no other Government would receive as Minister or Ambassador a diplomat who had been kicked out of Washington. He subsided into a secret-service agent, having chiefly Paris and Rome for the fields of his operations. The existing Franco-Russian entente was mainly his work.

Early in this year, a member of the Corps Diplomatique, whom I deem sagacious and watchful of avowals and men, said to me, "No State in Europe dares now to stir without asking Prince Bismarck's leave." He overtops everybody. I thought of this on the different occasions on which I have had sight of Count Herbert Bismarck since he crossed over here the other day from England. You remember what a tremendous personage he was when he went to visit his friends, the Gondoursbys, at the Phœnix Park. It appears that their friendship is stanch, and that on the 25th of this month a reason to be satisfied with the civility he met with north of the Channel. His most representative countryman there got away, however, to Paris, not to be called upon by so—as things now stand at Berlin—compromising a personage. Here he is, as Goldsmith describ-ed the traveller, "remote, unfriended, melancholy," but I need not complete a line so well known. It was a huge mistake of the ex-German Chancellor not to be content with leaving Count Herbert a name of his own in an historical name, instead of trying to force him into the position of Bismarck the Second, and to give the Emperor, who is restive as a colt, no option between getting rid of him completely or of having the Count at his elbow. Whenever he went to visit a brother sovereign, William said that he felt (owing to Herbert Bismarck's constant presence) like a prisoner allowed to have an outing, unless the eye of a turnkey who had been set to watch him. He was exasperated by it. As Count Maldeck, Governor of the late Emperor Frederick's set, it is not surprising that he has not thus far been called upon by Prince Bismarck's son, who I believe, has not visited the Embassies here. He goes to the theatres, and liquors or oceans up, and suits in a Dreadnought the Opera House. The French papers say that he has come to see whether Prince Bismarck might venture to spend the winter at Nice, without his presence in this country giving rise to ebullitions of anger. They also say that the Prince is awaken in health. This is not the case. His saw mills, grazing farms, forest plantings, distilleries, and breweries give him plenty to do. He thus escapes from tedium. But his wife, poor lady takes on greatly at his reverse of fortune, and has lost health. If they go to the Riviera, it will be for the benefit of Herbert's wife. I do not think the Prince would like to see them in France. Prince Bismark's bark at Paris respects was worse than his bite and his jests and gibes in 1870-71, were often cruel. But the Princess expressed an animosity worthy of a Hebrew woman in the time when Jewish captains put the inhabitants of cities to the edge of the sword, not sparing babes on their mothers' breasts. A letter of hers, exhorting her husband to extermination, was seized by francs-tireurs on its way to Versailles, and published by Gambetta's order. It has latterly been raked up again. Let us hope that mark did not act upon it and, on the whole, he behaved well to Paris after the capitulation, doing what he could to facilitate the entrance of food supplies.

The Grand Duke of Luxembourg has sent a polite unofficial message to the President to the effect that he wishes to be on the friendliest terms with the French Republic. The new Sovereign is the nearest thing now living to those old fogies who used to gather round Wellington at Apsley House. Always spruce, be it civil, whether in mufti or in uniform, his trousers strapped down. The countenance is that of a martinet, his gaze being harsh and despotic, and his thin lips held tight together. His wife, Prince William, is thirty-one, moon-faced, black eyed, and looks what George III. of England might have done at his age if tinted with a week infusion of walnut juice. He is of a heavy build, and waddles as though his body were too weighty for his legs. Mind and body are molluscous. He has inherited the large fortune of his mother, Elizabeth Michaelovna, in which his father has a life interest. They say he does not want to marry. This suits his father, who prefers his second son. When Duke of Nassau *de facto* the Grand Duke was considered to have the best appointed Court in Germany, but he had an un-dual habit. When he invited any one to dinner, he made him taste certain wines and then offered to send him a few dozen. It was difficult to refuse, and when the wine came, so did the bill—and a very heavy one it always was.

The Duc and Duchesse de Mouchy are in hard straits for money. Their American connections rather resent than pity their impecuniousness. Financial tightness has forced them to leave the Avenue Constantine and go to stay at Chambiay, Prince Murat's summer residence in the department of the Oise. When what had long been threatening had come at last, they went to England to see the Empress Eugenie. But her doors were closed. She thinks she has been too good to the Emperor's relatives, and she is not so well able to help them now as she used to be. She applied to one of your English firms which have lately been in finicial straits for advice when she wanted to invest her money. They gave her the best they could, but were no wiser in dealing for her than for themselves. I daresay this is the reason why Prince Napoleon-Victor is beginning to think of accepting the Republic, to judge from interviews with his friends have been sending to the Belgian and French papers.

The Queen, it is said in the Orleanist world, believes the House of Orleans unlucky, and does not want their bad luck to overcloud her family. She has also a clear view of the necessity of not being on bad terms, through the fault of her own house, with the French Republic. The Prince of Wales has told the Comte de Paris that a marriage between Prince Albert Victor and the Princess Helene is not to be thought of. I assume that the Comte—he having six children—is not able to give his second daughter a sufficiently large dowry to enable her and the Duke of Clarance (were they married) to go on independently of Parliament while the Queen lives. Royalists here refuse to entertain the idea of the Princess changing her religion before marriage, the King of France being the Eldest Son of the Church.

The Duchesse d'Uzes has lost £16,000 by the collapse and flight of Raynand, the banker. She had the misfortune to make his acquaintance at the office of *La Gaulois*, whither he used to bring financial news. Her connection with that paper has altogether cost her £130,000, and made her look provokingly foolish. Having three grown-up children to settle, she winces at the last loss.

The photographs representing the Princesse Marguerite de Chartres sweethearting with the Duc-d'Orleans have been withdrawn from the shop windows, at the desire of her family. She is no longer the fiancee of the Duc, and wears the willow sadly. As she looked in those photos good-natured, good-humoured, and rather bourgeoise than Royal, she has many sympathisers on whom she never set eye.

Advent is in, and the thing is how to reconcile the devotional practices it involves with winter dissipations out of doors. There is a prospect of hard, frosty weather, and of consequent ice-skating on the Madrid pond. Dresses for church wear will be equally suited to the *pris-dieu* and the sport of skating. In all cases they are warm, with shortish, flat, and close-fitting skirts, short jackets and the most close fitting hats and bonnets. The muffs are large, as prayer-books have to be stowed away in them by devout beauties who rush from Advent services to skate.

You will agree in thinking that the Brazilian Government at the sale of the goods and chattels of the ex-Emperor and Crown Princess, should have reserved such objects as family relics. The late Empress kept under a glass shade the orange blossoms worn by the Crown Princess and her sister at their weddings. They were brought to the hammer and sold for a paltry sum. So did Steinway piano, fetched twice as much as the armchair which on State occasions was used as a throne.—*Truth*.

DINNER PARTIES: OLD AND NEW.

Man has at all times found a great satisfaction in dining, observes *the Daily News*. It may be hastily said that the lower savages do not dine, but feed; that there is no social enjoyment, no social order in their meals. This is the random assertion of ignorance. It was the cannibals of the South Seas who invented forks, a refinement unknown to Apicius or Lucullus. The very blacks of Australia have most stringent rules as to what portion of the kangaroo, or wombat, falls to each of the diners; the mother-in-law, we think, is put off with no better joint than the ears. The ancient Irish were as minute in their etiquette: a king had the best joint, "a king kept out of his sovereignty" had his special slice, a tanist was served with his due tit-bit; every carver knew what to give a charioteer or a harper. The ministrel entertained the company after dinner, which looks as if conversation was dangerous, or apt to run on politics. It was better, at Fion's Court, to listen to the harper than to discuss the behaviour of Graine and Diarmid. But the highly luxurious Greeks and Romans, naturally came nearest to modern times in their theory of a dinner party. The Romans, to be sure, were as gluttonous as a City company at a civic banquet. Vitellius, as Mr. Spec. says, "would have" bathed in turtle soup," had it been invented in his time. Still we must beware of supposing that vomitoria, in Roman public buildings, should be construed as if they had something to do with dining too well. The Greeks were less greedy, more conversational and Mr. Mahaffy has lately translated some of Plutarch's rules for giving a dinner party, in his "Greek World under Roman Sway" (Macmillans).

"You should not, says Plutarch, send out invitations a year in advance, as was the custom in Sybaris, that the ladies might have plenty of time to prepare their dresses. The custom was absurd: no lady could tell in one June what the fashion would be in the June following. Mr. Mahaffy thinks a six weeks' invitation long enough. But one bores, when the Talbot Twysdens of this world, take to giving such "long invitations," how is anybody to avoid the bores? Agreeable people will have to take time still more firmly by the forelock, otherwise the plan of a previous engagement will not seem plausible. One Guiton used to refuse to dine out unless he knew who the other guests were to be, so much, and justly, did he dread a bore. Some persons, to avoid any chance of a disturbance at dinner, show the arriving guest a list of the company. The idea is that, if you find the name of the lady with whom your engagement has just been broken off, or of the man who reviewed you so unkindly last week, or any other particular enemy, you may return in your vehicle to a modest chop somewhere. But probably most people are sufficiently civilized not to fight at their host's table, nor to throw about the cups which were meant, as Horace says, for more festive purposes. "A difficulty was caused by the ancient habit which permitted guests to take their friends but to dinner with them. Apart from the chance of bringing a very unwelcome guest, this was uncommonly hard on the cook and on the lady of the house. Plutarch does not say how a man should behave who accidentally dines at the wrong house altogether, an accident which is believed occasionally to occur in London town. Plutrach, unlike the Romans, preferred a short and simple bill of fare